THE NATIONAL ERA

L. P. NOBLE, PUBLISHER.

G. BAILEY, JUN., EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; J. G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

BUELL & BLANCHARD, PRINTERS.

VOL. II.

The National Era is Published Weekly, on Seventh ley, it was "a day of servitude without loyalty, and sensuality without love, of dwarfish talents

TERMS.
Two dollars per annum, payable in advance.
Advertisements not exceeding ten lines inserted three times for one dollar; every subsequent insertion, twenty-five cents.

All communications relating to the business matters of the paper, &c., and particularly the names of subscribers, remittances, &c., should be addressed to L. P. Noble, Publisher. addressed to L. F. None, rubinsher.

As this paper is not sent to any new subscriber, unless paid for in advance, the reception of it will be a sufficient receipt.

Agents and others, in sending names, are

requested to be very particular, and have each let-ter distinct. Give the name of the Post Office, the

ter distinct. Give the name of the Post Office, the County, and the State.

3 Orders are coming in daily for papers without the pay. No paper will be sent except the pay accompany the order. Funds may be sent at our risk, by mail, taking cure to have the letter put in an envelope, and well sealed, directed, post paid, to the

Publisher.

1's Any clergyman who will procure four subscribers, and send us eight dollars, may have a sefth copy gratis for one year.

1's Accounts are kept with each subscriber, and when we receive money from him on his subscription, it is immediately passed to his credit.

1's Agents will notice that we keep an account with each subscriber. Hence no accounts will be kept with the agents; and in transmitting moneys on which they are entitled to a commission, they will retain the amount of their commission, and, in all cases, forward the money with the names, so as to make the account even at each remittance. to make the account even at each remittance. Agents and others who wish to send us fractional parts of a dollar, can now do so with-out increasing the postage, by remitting pre-paid post office stamps, which can now be obtained at

Agents or others having funds to forward are desired, if the amount be considerable, to pur-chase of some bank a draft on New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore. Smaller amounts may be transmitted by mail, observing, when convenient, to send large bills on New England, New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore banks. Do not send

To Mr. V. B. Palmer, at his newspaper agency New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Baltimore, is duly authorized to procure advertisements for

his paper.

Within the last week we have received two or three requests to have the direction of papers changed, without informing us to what post office, county, or State, the papers have heretofore been sent. Without these, we cannot change the direction

tion.

The We invite the attention of those who are remitting moneys to the publisher of this paper to the following table, showing the rate of discount on uncurrent money in this city. We earnestly hope that those who send money will en deavor to send such bank bills as are at the lowest discount.

iscount:					-	
Washington,	D. C.		-	•	Par.	
Baltimore			-	-	Par.	
Philadelphia		-		•	Par.	
New York cit	У				Par	
New York St			-		3/4 per	et. dis.
New England	-				1/2	do.
New Jersey	-		-	-	3/4	do.
Eastern Penn	sylva	nia		-	3/4	do.
Western Pen	nsylv	ania	-	-	11%	do.
Maryland			-	-	1/2	do.
Virginia	-		-		3/4	do.
Western Vir	rinia		-	-	11%	do.
Ohio -					21/4	do.
Indiana -	-		-		21/4	do.
Kentucky						do.
Tennessee				-		do.
Michigan			-	-		do.
Canada -	-	-				do.

THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, MAY 15, 1848.

THE POET AND THE PATRIOT. ANDREW MARVELL,

"They who with a good conscience and an upright head do their civil duties in the sight of God, and in their severe places, to resist tyranpy and the violence of superstitio banded both against them, will never seek to be forgiven the which may justly be attributed to their immortal praise.

Answer to Eikom Basülke.

Among the great names which adorn the Pro tectorate-that period of intense mental activity, when political and religious rights and duties were thoroughly discussed by strong and earnest statesmen and theologians—that of Andrew Mar vell, the friend of Milton, and Latin Secretary of Cromwell, deserves honorable mention. The magnificent prose of Milton, long neglected, is now perhaps as frequently read as his great Epic; but the writings of his friend and fellow secretary, devoted like his own to the cause of Freedom and the rights of the People, are scarcely known to the present generation. It is true that Marvell's political pamphlets were less elaborate and profound than those of the author of the glorious Defence of Unlicensed Printing. He was light, playful, witty, and sarcastic: he lacked the stern dignity-the terrible invective-the bitter scornthe crushing, annihilating retort—the grand and solemn eloquence, and the devout appeals, which render immortal the controversial works of Milton. But he, too, has left his footprints on his age; he, too, has written for posterity that which they "will not willingly let die." As one of the

generation than his merits as a poet, by no means Andrew Marvell was born in Kingston-upon-Hull, in 1620. At the age of eighteen he entered Trinity College, whence he was enticed by the Jesuits, then actively seeking proselytes. After remaining with them a short time, his father found him, and brought him back to his studies. On leaving college, he travelled on the continent At Rome he wrote his first satire—a humorous critique upon Richard Flecknoe, an English Jesuit, and verse writer, whose lines on Silence Charles Lamb quotes in one of his Essays. It is supposed that he made his first acquaintance with

inflexible defenders of English liberty-sowers of

the seed the fruits of which we are now reaping-

he has a higher claim on the kind regards of this

Milton in Italy. At Paris, he made the Abbot de Manihan the subject of another satire. The Abbot pretended to skill in the arts of magic, and used to prognosticate the fortunes of people from the character of their handwriting. At what period he returned from his travels, we are not aware. It is stated, by some of his biographers, that he was sent as secretary of a Turkish mission. In 1653, he was appointed the tutor of Cromwell's nephew; and four years after, doubtless through the instru-mentality of his friend Milton, he received the honorable appointment of Latin Secretary of the Commonwealth. In 1658, he was elected by his townsmen of Hull to represent them in Parliament. In this service he continued until 1663, ment. In this service he continued until 1663, when, notwithstanding his sturdy republican principles, he was appointed secretary to the Russian embassy. On his return, in 1665, he was again elected to Parliament, and continued in the public service until the prorogation of the Parlia-

The boldness, the uncompromising integrity and irreproachable consistency of Marvell, as a states-man, have secured for him the honorable appella-tion of "the British Aristides." Unlike too many of his old associates under the Protectorate, he did not change with the times. He was a republican in Cromwell's day, and neither threats of assassination, nor flatteries, nor proffered bribes, could make him anything else in that of Charles II. He advocated the rights of the People, at a time when patriotism was regarded as ridiculous folly; when a general corruption, spreading downwards from a lewd and abominable Court, had made legislation a merror constitution. tion a mere scramble for place and emolument.
English history presents no period so disgraceful
as the Restoration. To use the words of Macau-

and gigantic vices, the paradise of cold hearts and narrow minds, the golden age of the coward, the bigot, and the slave. The principles of liberty were the scoff of every grinning courtier, and the Anathema Maranatha of every fawning dean." It is the peculiar merit of Milton and Marvell, that in such an age they held fast their integrity, standing up in glorious contrast with clerical apostates and traitors to the cause of England's

In the discharge of his duties as a statesma Marvell was as punctual and conscientious as our own venerable Apostle of Freedom, John Quincy Adams. He corresponded every post with his constituents, keeping them fully apprized of all that transpired at Court or in Parliament. He spoke but seldom, but his great personal influence was exerted privately upon the members of the Commons as well as upon the Peers. His wit, accomplished manners, and literary eminence, made him a favorite at the Court itself. The voluptuous and careless monarch laughed over the biting satire of the republican poet, and heartily enjoyed his lively conversation. It is said that numerous advances were made to him by the courtiers of Charles II, but he was found to be incorruptible. The personal compliments of the King, the encomiums of Rochester, the smiles and flatteries of the frail but fair and high-born ladies of the Court-nay, even the golden offers of the King's Treasurer, who, climbing with difficulty to his obscure retreat on an upper floor of a court in the Strand, laid a tempting bribe of £1,000 before him, on the very day when he had been compelled to borrow a guinea-were all lost upon the inflexible patriot. He stood up manfully, in an age of persecution, for religious liberty; opposed the oppressive excise, and demanded frequent Parliaments and a fair representation of the People.

In 1672, Marvell engaged in a controversy with

the famous high churchman, Dr. Parker, who had taken the lead in urging the persecution of nonconformists. In one of the works of this Protestant divine, he says that "it is absolutely necessary to the peace and government of the world, that the supreme magistrate should be vested with power to govern and conduct the consciences of subjects in affairs of religion. Princes may with less hazard give liberty to men's vices and debaucheries, than to their consciences." And, speaking of the various sects of nonconformists, he counsels princes and legislators, that "tenderness and indulgence to such men is to nourish vineglect of our quiet and security." Marvell re- Moore's Canadian Boat Song: plied to him in a severely satirical pamphlet,

him as a poet. In 1654, he presented to Cromwell Milton's noble tract in Defence of the People of England, and, in writing to the author, says of the tract, "when I consider how equally it teems and rises with so many figures, it seems to me a Frajan's column, in whose winding ascent we see embossed the several monuments of your learned victories." He was one of the first to appreciate Paradise Lost, and to commend it in some admirable lines. One couplet is exceedingly beautiful, in its reference to the author's blindness:

"Just Heaven, thee like Tiresias to requite, Rewards with prophecy thy loss of sight." His poems, written in the "snatched leisure" of an active political life, bear marks of haste, and are very unequal. In the midst of passages of pastoral description worthy of Milton himself, fee-ble lines and hackneyed phrases occur. His Nymph lamenting the Death of her Fawn" is a finished and beautiful piece, full of grace and tenderness. "Thoughts in a Garden" will be remembered by the quotations of that exquisite critic, Charles Lamb. How pleasant is this pic-

"What wondrous life is this I lead! Ripe apples drop about my head; The luscious clusters of the vine The nectarine and curious peach
Into my hands themselves do reach:
Stumbling on melons as I pass,
Ensnared with flowers, I fall on grass. "Here at this fountain's sliding foot, Or at the fruit tree's mossy root, Casting the body's vest aside, My soul into the boughs does glide. There like a bird it sits and sings, And whets and claps its silver wings; And, till prepared for longer flight, Waves in its plumes the various light.

"How well the skilful gard'ner drew "How well the skilful gard'ner drew Of flowers and herbs this dial true? Where, from above, the milder sun Does through a fragrant sodiac run; And, as it works, the industrious bee Computes his time as well as we. How could such sweet and wholesome hours Be reckoned but with herbs and flowers!"

One of his longer poems, "Appleton House," contains passages of admirable description, and many not unpleasing conceits. Witness the following.

"Thus I, an easy philosopher,
Among the birds and trees conter,
And little now to make me wans,
Or of the fowl or of the plants.
Give me but wings, as they, and I
Straight fleating on the air shall fly;
Or turn me but, and you shall see
I am but an inverted tree.
Already I begin to call
In their most learned original;
And, where I language want, my squs
The bird upon the bough divines.
No leaf does tremble in the wind
Which I returning cannot find.
Out of these scattered Sypil's leaves,
Strange prophecies my fancy weaves.
What Rome, Greece, Palestine, e'er aid,

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1848.

I in this light Mosaic read.
Under this antic cope I move,
Like some great prelate of the grove;
Then, languishing at ease, I toss
On pallets thick with velvet moss; On pallets thick with veivet moss;
While the wind, cooling through the boughs,
Flatters with air my panting brows.
Thanks for my rest, ye mossy banks!
And unto you, cool zephyrs, thanks!
Who, as my hair, my thoughts too shed,
And winnow from the chaff my head.
How not my thinks and treamy behind. How safe, methinks, and strong behind These trees have I encamped my mind!

Here is a picture of a piscatorial idler and his out stream, worthy of the percil of Izaak Wal-

"See in what wanton harmless folds It everywhere the meadow holds: Where all things gaze themselves, and doubt If they be in it or without; And for his shade, which therein shines And for his shade, which therein shin Narcissus-like, the sun too pines. Oh! what a pleasure 'tis to hedge My temples here in heavy sedge; Abandoning my lazy side, Stretched as a bank unto the tide; Or, to suspend my sliding foot On the osier's undermining root, And in its branches tough to hang, While at my lines the fishes twang."

A little poem of Marvell's, which he calls Eyes and Tears," has some beautiful passages: How wisely Nature did agree With the same eyes to weep and see!
That, having viewed the object vain,
They might be ready to complain.
And, since the self-deluding sight In a false angle takes each height, These tears, which better measure all, Like watery lines and plummets fall."

Like watery lines and plummets fall."

"Happy are they whom grief doth bless, That weep the more, and see the less; And, to preserve their sight more true, Bathe still their eyes in their own dew; So Magdalen, in tears more wise, Dissolved those captivating eyes, Whose liquid chains could, flowing, meet To fetter her Redeemer's feet.

The sparkling glance, that shoots desire, Drenched in those tears, does lose its fire; Yea, oft the Thunderer pity takes, And there His hissing lightning slakes. The incense is to Heaven dear, Not as a perfume, but a tear; And stars shine lovely in the night, But as they seem the tears of light. Ope, then, mine eyes, your double sluice, And practice so your noblest use; For others, too, can see or sleep, But only human eyes can weep."

The "Bermuda Emigrants" has some has

The "Bermuda Emigrants" has some happy lines, as the following:

"He hangs in shade the orange bright, Like golden lamps in a green night." pers in their own bowels, and the most sottish Or this, which doubtless suggested a couplet in

"And all the way, to guide the chime, With falling oars they kept the time."

Tis madness to resist or blame

The face of angry Heaven's flame; And, if we would speak true, Much to the man is due, Who, from his private gardens, where He lived reserved and austere, (As if his highest plot To plant the bergamot,)

Could by industrious valor climb To ruin the great work of time. And cast the kingdoms old Into another mould!

Though justice against fate complain, And plead the ancient rights in vain— But those do hold or break, As men are strong or weak. Nature, that hateth emptiness,

Allows of penetration less, And therefore must make room Where greater spirits come. What field of all the civil war, Where his were not the deepest scar? And Hampton shows what part He had of wiser art;

Where, twining subtle fears with hope, He wove a net of such a scope, That Charles himself might chase That hence the royal actor borne,

The tragic scoffold might adorn, While round the armed bands Did clap their bloody hands.

Hx nothing common did or mean Upon that memorable scene, But with his keener eye The axe's edge did try:

Nor called the gods, with vulgar spite, To vindicate his helpless right t But bowed his comely head, Down, as upon a bed. This was that memorable hour, Which first assured the forced power; So when they did design The Capitol's first line,

A bleeding head, where they begun, Did fright the architects to run; And yet in that the state Foresaw its happy fate.

And now the Irish are ashamed To see themselves in one year tamed; So much one man can do, That does best act and know.

They can affirm his praises best, And have, though overcome, confe How good he is, how just, And fit for highest trust. Nor yet grown stiffer by comman But still in the Republic's hand, How fit he is to away That can so well obey.

He to the Commons' feet presents A kingdom for his first year's rents, And, what he may, forbears His fame to make it theirs.

And has his sword and spoils ungirt, To lay them at the public's skirt; So when the falcon high Falls heavy from the sky,

She, having killed, no more does search, But on the next green bough to perch, Where, when he first does lure, The falconer has her sure.

What may not, then, our isle presun While Victory his crest does plume What may not others fear, If thus he crowns each year? As Cæsar, he, ere long, to Gaul; To Italy an Hannibal, And to all states not free Shall climacteric be.

The Pict no shelter now shall find Within his parti-contour'd mind; But from his valor sad

Happy if in the tufted brake The English hunter him mistake, Nor lay his hands in near The Caledonian deer.

But thou, the war's and fortune's son, March indefatigably on; And, for the last effect, Still keep the sword erect. Besides the force, it has to fright The spirits of the shady night: The same arts that did gain

Marvell was never married. That he could apreciate the beauty and dignity of the true voman, there is nevertheles in his poems abundant proof. See his picture of Maria Fairfax, daughter of Lord Fairfax, of Appleton House:

"Tis she that to these gardens gave The wondrous beauty which they have, She straitness on the woods bestows, To her the meadow sweetness owes, Nothing could make the river be So chrystal pure but only she— She, yet more pure, sweet, strait, and fair, Than gardens, woods, neads, rivers are! Therefore, what first she on them spent They gratefully again present The meadow carpets where to tread, The garden flowers to crown her head, And for a glass the limpid brook Where she may all ler beauties look; But, since she would not have them seen, The wood about her draws a screen; For she, to higher beauty raised, Disdains to be for lesser praised; She counts her beauty to convers In all the languages as her's,
Nor yet in those herself employs,
But for the wisdom, not the noise
Nor yet that wisdom could affect,

It has been the fashion of a class of shallow Church and State defenders, to ridicule the great men of the Commonwealth—the sturdy republicans of England—as sour-featured, hard-hearted scetics-enemies of the fine arts and polite literature. The works of Milton and Marvell, the prose-poem of Harrington, and the admirable plied to him in a severely satirical pamphlet, which provoked a reply from the Doctor. Marvell rejoined, with a rare combination of wit and argument. The effect of his sarcasm on the Doctor and his supporters may be inferred from an anonymous note sent him, in which the writer interest. The satire on Holland is an exception. There is nothing in its way superior to it in our language. Many of his best pieces were originable burlesque strain, but with so peculiar and so entertaining a conduct, that from the King down to the tradesman his books were read with great pleasure, and not only humbled Parker, but his which the witer that of only humbled Parker, but his which provoked a reply from the Doctor. Marvell weight and severed provided in the discourses of Algernon Sydney, are a sufficient give of the world roused in arms to put down the discourses of Algernon Sydney, are a sufficient give of the world roused in arms to put down the discourses of Algernon Sydney, are a sufficient give of the world roused in arms to put down the discourses of Algernon Sydney, are a sufficient growing that the subject of our sketch. He application than to the subject of our sketch. He was a genial, warm-hearted man, an elegant therefore to persons and events no longer of general threatens by the eternal God to cut his throat, if he uttered any more libels upon Dr. Parker. Bishop Burnet remarks, that "Marvell writ in a burlesque strain, but with so peculiar and so entertaining a conduct, that from the King down to the tradesman his books were read with great pleasure, and not only humbled Parker, but his wind the firm of chattelizing mankind; and should him-discourses of Algernon Sydney, are a sufficient growing that the good fight of convertion of it referred from an an elegant the four quarters of the globe, to devise means to put down the site of Abolition with Clarkson and the abure of chattelizing mankind; and should him-daily discourses. He four quarters of the globe, to devise means to put down the frime of chattelizing mank

I shall die without a groan, An old, honest countryman. Who, exposed to other's eyes, Into his own heart ne'er pries,

Death's to him a strange surprise. He died suddenly, in 1678, while in attendance at a popular meeting of his old constituents at Hull. His health had previously been remarkably good; and it was supposed generally that he was poisoned by some of his political or clerical enemies. His monument, erected by his grateful constitu-

ency, bears the following inscription: "Near this place lyeth the body of Andrew Marvell, Esq., a man so endowed by Nature, so improved by Education, Study, and Travel, so consummated by Experience, that, joining the peculiar graces of Wit and Learning, with a singular penetration and strength of judgment; and exercising all these in the whole course of his life, with an unutterablesteadiness in the ways of Virtue, he became the ornament and example of his age, beloved by good men, feared by bad, admired by all, though imitated by few; and scarce paralleled by any. But a Tombstone can neither contain his character, nor is Marble necessary to transmit it to posterity; it is engraved in the minds of this generation, and will be always legible in the inimitable writings, nevertheless. He having served twenty years successively in Parliament, and that with such Wisdom, Dexterity, Integrity, and Courage, as becomes a true Patriot, the town of Kingston-upon-Hull, from whence he was deputed to that Assembly, lamenting in his death the public loss, have erected this Monument of their Grief and their Gratitude, 1688." "Near this place lyeth the body of Andrew

sert our common liberties." The voice of that stoot knight of the Reformation, who demanded earlies of the Reformation, who demanded earlies of the Reformation, who demanded earlies of the Reformation who demanded earlies of the Reformation of Christ charles of the German peasantry, to the time of Luther, the Reformation of Christ charles of the Reformation of the Ref pathies clustered; that he should see the human-ty of the world roused in arms to put down the

representative Government with the author of the beauting a sound with great the book ware read with great when the book ware read with great when the sound the state of the fifty-seventh vessel I hoarded was the Melampus frigate. One person belonging to it, on examining him in the capitality sadih, said he had been two voyages to Africa; and I had not long conversed with him before I found, to my inexpressible joy, that he was the man." This long-sought witness confirmed his suspicions in regard to kidnapping. In 1786, Clarkson published a tract, embodying a summary of the various information he had obtained, and in June, 1787, organized, in London, the first committee for the abolition of the slave trade, and was appointed its secretary and agent. When visiting this patriarch of humanity, at Playford Hall, in 1840, he showed me had easily a string the records of this committee. There were the original entries, in his own handwriting, made more than fifty-three years before; and he was alive to read them to me, accompanied by many alive to read them to me, accompanied by many is levely aneedotes of the early friends whose names and deeds were there recorded. In 1787, he had in first interview with Mr. Wilberforce, and founds a ready access to the heart of that great and good man. In 1788, he published his important work, "The lumpolicy of the Slave Trade," The next year he visited France, to enlist the friends of Liberty in that country in favor of his end came near being seised. Owing to the revolutionary storm then rising over the kingdom, he accomplished little by this tour, except to present copies of his printed works to the King, and obtain promises from Mirabeau and Neckar to see were soon engulfed in the earthquake which shook not only France, but Europe to its centre.

Previous to 1788, such progress had been made in public sentiment and feeling in England, the committee he had founded, that it was detent in public sentiment and feeling in England, the committee he had founded, that it was detent in public sentiment and feeling in England, the committee he had founded, that it was detent to open the question; but over the public sentiment and feeling in England, the condi

he was deputed to that Assembly, manufact the his death the public loss, having Gratitus, but and the public loss, having Gratitus, and the public loss, having and field to principle are as a greatly needed at this time in our Halls of Congress, as in the Petilianents of the legislators of our Republic Integrity and fidelity to principle are as a greatly needed at this time in our Halls of Congress, as in the Petilianents of the Restoration are required who can feel, with Milton, that will be compared to the petilianents of the petilianents and the petilianents of the p

NO. 72.

natural law; and in our day it stands like the fiaming sword of Paradise, turning every way, to guard the tree of Liberty. For the early announcement of this far-reaching and deep-sounding principle, the world is indebted to the labors of one who commenced his career as a humble London apprentice. Having fought the good fight of Abolition with Clarkson and Wilberforce, and gained considerable distinction by his philanthropic deeds and writings, numbering Sir William Jones among his intimate friends, he died in 1813. A monument, with suitable devices and inscriptions, was erected to his memory in the Poet's Corner of Westminster Abbey, to mark the public sense of his merits.

Mr. Wilberforce has not been over-estimated, O'Connell; and while they did not wish to interfere with the controversy then raging between him and O'C., assured him that for them to issue such a publication at that crisis might seal the fate of the apprenticeship bill—nor could they send out the pamphlet without his introduction, without disappointing the public. After rather an exciting interview, Brougham dismissed them by peremptorily declaring, "they must take it as it was, or not at all." They left in despair. The next day, one of the committee called, to see if something could not be done to get over the difficulty, when lo, his Lordship handed him the paper with the offensive passage omitted! The secret of the alteration was this: The night after the first interview, Brougham went down to the House of Peers, and, "pitching into" the debate, castigated some half dozen of the Lords spiritual and temporal to his heart's content, and, having thus worked off "the slough of his passion," rethus worked off "the slough of his passion," re-turned home in a calmer mood, and blotted the obnoxious paragraph from his introduction.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM GEN. TAYLOR.

As a matter of general interest at this moment, we make room for the subjoined letter from Gen. Taylor, received by last night's Southern mail. It was written in answer to inquiries propounded to Gen. Taylor by the editors of the Richmond Re-

publican, as follows:
"It has been stated in some of the papers, in a most positive manner, that you have said if Henry Clay be the nominee of the Whig National Convention, you will not suffer your name to be used as a candidate.

"It has been also stated lately that, in recent

conversations, you have declared that you are in favor of the Tariff of 1846, of the Sub-Treasury, of the War; that, in fact, the responsibility of the war belongs to you; also, that, if elected Presi-dent, you will choose your Cabinet from both

parties.

"We respectfully solicit an answer to the following questions:

"1. Will you refuse the nomination of a Whig

"1. Will you refuse the nomination of a Whig National Convention?

"Do you design to withdraw if Henry Clay or any other man shall be the candidate?

"3. Have you stated that you are in favor of the Tariff of 1946, the Sub-Treasury, that you originated the war, and should select your Cabi-net from both parties?" The following is Gen. Taylor's reply: "BATON ROUGE, (LA.,) April 20, 1848. "DEAR SIR" Your letter of the 10th instant, which alludes to certain statements that have re-cently been made in some of the papers at the North, and which submits several inquiries for

my consideration, has been received.

"To your inquiries I have respectfully to reply-"First. That, if nominated by the Whig Na-

"First. That, if nominated by the Whig National Convention, I shall not refuse acceptance, provided I am left free of all pledges, and permitted to maintain the position of independence of all parties in which the people and my own sense of duty have placed me; otherwise, I shall refuse the nomination of any convention or party.

"Secondly. I do not design to withdraw my name if Mr. Clay be the nominee of the Whig National Convention; and, in this connection, I beg permission to remark, that the statements which have been so positively made in some of the Northern prints, to the effect 'that, should Mr. Clay be the nominee of the Whig National Convention,' I had stated 'that I would not suffer my name to be used,' are not correct, and have no foundation in any oral or written remark of mine. It has not been my intention, at any moment, to change my posi-

which appears in the New Orleans Picayune of the 25th ultimo. This letter is addressed to Captain Alligon, a brother-in-law of Gen. Taylor, and has been written, as the Picayune states, with a view to correct "the numerous misrepresentations of Gen. Taylor's opinions upon questions of public policy, which have been put in circulation by persons who assumed to speak from authority."

BATON ROUGE, April 22, 1848. DEAR SIR: My opinions have recently been so often misconceived and misrepresented, that I deem it due to myself, if not to my friends, to make

a brief exposition of them upon the topics to which you have called my attention.

I have consented to the use of my name as a candidate for the Presidency. I have frankly avowed my own distrust of my fitness for that high station; but having, at the solicitation of many of my countrymen, taken my position as candidate, I do not feel at liberty to surrend that position until my friends manifest a wish that I should retire from it. I will then mos that I should retire from it. I will then most gladly do so. I have no private purposes to accomplish—no party projects to build up—no enemies to punish—nothing to serve but my country.

I have been very often addressed by letter, and my opinions have been asked upon almost every question that might occur to the writers as affecting the interests of their country or their party. I have not always responded to those inquiries, for various research.

Various reasons.

I confess, whilst I have great cardinal principles which will regulate my political life, I am not sufficiently familiar with all the minute details of sufficiently familiar with all the minute details of political legislation to give solemn pledges to ex-ert my influence, if I were President, to carry out ert my influence, if I were President, to carry out this or defeat that measure. I have no concealment. I hold no opinion which I would not readily proclaim to my assembled countrymen; but crude impressions upon matters of policy, which may be right to-day and wrong to-morrow, are, perhaps, not the best tost of fitness for office. One who cannot be trusted without pledges, cannot be confided in merely on account of them.

I will proceed, however, now to respond to your inquiries.

First. I reiterate what I have often said-I an a. Whig, but not an ultra Whig. If elected, I would not be the mere President of a party. I would endeavor to act independent of party domination. I should feel bound to administer the

Government untrammeled by party schemes.

Second. The Veto power. The power given by
the Constitution to the Executive to interpose his veto is a high conservative power; but, in my opinion, should never be exercised, except in cases opinion, should never be exercised, except in cases of clear violation of the Constitution, or manifest of clear violation of the Constitution, or manifest haste and want of consideration by Congress. In-deed, I have thought that, for many years past, the known opinions and wishes of the Executive have exercised undue and injurious influence upon have exercised undue and injurious influence upon the legislative department of the Government; and for this cause I have thought our system was in danger of undergoing a great change from its true theory. The personal opinions of the individual who may happen to occupy the Executive chair ought not to control the action of Congress upon questions of demestic policy; nor ought his objections to be interposed where questions of constitutional power have been settled by the various departments of Government, and acquiesced in by the People.

Third. Upon the subject of the tariff, the currency, the improvement of our great highways, rivers, lakes, and harbors, the will of the people, as expressed through their representatives in Congress, ought to be respected and carried out by the Executive.

Fourth. The Mexican war. I sincerely rejoice

Fourth. The Mexican war. I sincerely rejoice at the prospect of peace. My life has been devoted to arms, yet I look upon war, at all times and ed to arms, yet I look upon war, at all times and under all circumstances, as a national calamity, to be avoided if compatible with national honor. The principles of our Government, as well as its true policy, are opposed to the subjugation of other nations, and the dismemberment of other countries by conquest. In the language of the great Washington, "Why should we quit our own to stand on foreign ground?" In the Mexican war, our national honor has been vinc'icated—amply vindicated; and, in dictating terms of peace, we may well afford to be forbearing, and even magnanimous, to our fallen foe. ous, to our fallen foe.

nanimous, to our fallen foe.

These are my opinions upon the subjects referred to by you; and any reports or publications, written or verbal, from any source, differing in any essential particular from what is here written, are unauthorized and untrue.

ten, are unauthorized and untrue.

I do not know that I shall again write upon the subject of national politics. I shall engage in no schemes, no combinations, no intrigues. If the American People have not confidence in me, they not, you know me well enough to believe me when I declare I shall be content. I am too old a sol-dier to murmur against such high authority.

To Captain J. S. Allison.

GLEANINGS FROM FOREIGN JOURNALS.

A ROBBER OF HIMSELF -A few nights ago. gentlemsn who had got powerfully refreshed with a friend, wended his way towards his own house, in the west end of Sheffield. He had scarcely reached home, when he imagined that three me had stopped him, and demanded his money. H handed them all he had, viz: 3s. 6d. Still they seemed to obstruct his onward progress, and he threw them his watch. There was no getting rid of them, and he remembered a pocket pistol that his friend had given him. Accordingly, he hand-ed it out of his pocket, with the friendly invite, "Here, have a drop of brandy," at the same time throwing the bottle towards them. He then selected the likeliest, as he thought, for a struggle— a mood post—which he thrashed till his lady open-ed the door, and found her husband hitting right shoulders, with the exercise, nearly out of joint. Next morning, the purse, watch, and a broken brandy bottle, were found in his own garden, where he had evidently thrown them, under the delusion of being robbed by three "navvies." Sheffield Iris.

SYDNEY SMITH ON WAR EXPENSES .- Not only is economy not practiced, but it is despised, and the idea is connected with Jacobinism, disaffec-tion, and Joseph Hume. Every rock in the ocean where a cormorant can be perched, is occupied by our troops—has a governor, storekeeper, deputy storekeeper, and will soon have an archdeacon and a bishop—military colleges, with thirty-four professors, educating seventeen ensigns per an-num, being half an ensign for each professor, and every species of nonsense, athletic, sarterial, and plumigerous. A just and necessary war costs this country about £100 per minute; whip cord, £15,000; red tape, £7,000; lace for drummers and fifers, £10,000; a pension to one man who has broken his head at the Pole; to another who has shattered his leg at the Fole; to another who has shattered his leg at the Equator; subsidies to Persia; secret money to Thibet; an annuity to Lady Henry Somebody and her seven daughters, the husband being shot at some place where we never ought to have had any soldiers at all, and the elder brother returning four members to Parliament, such a secret of the se liament—such a scene of extravagance, corrup-tion, and expense, must paralyze the industry and mar the fortunes of the most industrious, spirited

Chinese Itinerant Barber's Apparatus.—
The itinerant barber's apparatus is complete, the water always boiling on a fire over his head, while in his rear, on a pole balanced over his shoulder, are water, basin, razors, towels, &c.; if he be in requisition, he picks out a convenient spot, shaves the head, cleans the ears and eyes, cracks the joints, and shampoos the body, in an incredibly short space of time. Hair is only worn on the crown of the head in shape of a queue. The shaving is a matter of necessity to the mandarin and gentleman, while scarcely a laborer goes more than three or four days unshorn. This trade is in constant exercise, but the death of an Emperor is a sure holyday to the barber, shaving and mourning being inconsistent with each other.

Tinker, tailor, and shoemaker, each has his pack, and, basking in a sunny spot, plies his trade, finishes off one job, and utters his peculiar cry for another.—Forbes's China. CHINESE ITINERANT BARBER'S APPARATUS

THE FRENCH REFORM BANQUET.-The Depu these only intended to dine; but Louis Philippein the event of any noise being made for teahad all the regiments of the line duly prepared
to supply the guests with gunpowder. Besides
this, all the guns of the fortifications were heavily
shotted, so that the revellers caroused under the
inspiration of Government grape.—Punch.

A WITTY DEDICATION.—Mrs. Cowden Clarke has just published a volume of proverbs from the works of Shakspeare. She dedicates the work to Douglas Jerrold, in the following style: "To Douglas Jerrold, the first wit of the present age, these Proverbs of Shakspeare, the first wit of any age, are inscribed by Mary Cowden Clarke, of a cer-

CHINESE QUACK.-How this gentle CHINESE QUACE.—How this gentleman travels has puzzled me; I have met the same man at a distance of more than a hundred miles; I presume he must always keep to the canal country. His paraphernalia occupy a large space; he is peculiar in many things; he wears no tail, but makes up for it with the dirt he carries. The whole fraternity have the same idiotic look which characterizes the Budhist priest, whom they much resemble in appearance. He displays the jaws and bones of the tiger, elephant, shark, whale, in short, of almost all animals; diseased livers, tumore, &c.: sea weeds, cipantic funcuses. in

cense and candles. Before leaving, he loads the patient with medicines of a very harmless nature for a trifling sum, and pays the most profound re-spect and attention to all suggestions or questions from the crowd.—Forber's China.

from the crowd.—Forber's China.

RIGHTS OF MARRIED WOMEN.—An act, securing to married women their separate estates, has passed both Houses of the Alabama Legislature, and was approved by the Governor on the 1st instant. It provides that the wife's estate shall be held by the husband as in trust. If the wife's estate be equal to her right of dower, on her husband's death she has no claim whatever to his property, and otherwise, only to the difference between her estate and the dower. At the death of his wife, the husband comes into absolute possession of her personal property, and for life of her estate. The husband and wife are jointly made liable for articles supplied for family use. de liable for articles supplied for family use.

The Banner of Ulster calls attention to the way in which a minister of the Established Church at Cupar advertises his sermon, thus: "III.—The Clouted Shoes. Part 2 (Joshua ix, 5)—'Old shoes and clouted upon their feet.' IV.—The Hole in the Wall (Ezek. viii, 7.)—'Behold a hole in the wall? V.—The Knives (Ezra i, 9.)—'Nineand-twenty knives.' VH.—The Unturned Cake (Hosea vii, 8.)—'Ephraim is a cake not turned.'" Goop Words.-Good words will do more than

hard speeches; as the sunbeams, without any noise, made the traveller cast off his cloak, which all the blustering of the wind could not do, but made him bind it the tighter.—Archbishop Leigh-A celebrated philosopher was accustomed to say, "The favors of fortune are like steep rocks; only eagles and creeping things mount the sum-

THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, MAY 18, 1848.

EQUAL RIGHTS.

Some time since the Charleston Mercury con tained a series of able articles on the rights of the slave States, with the following quotation from the Federal Constitution prefixed as a motto The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of the citizens n the several States."

This is one of the most important provisions of the Constitution. Its design is to make the People one political family, and to equalize the rights of citizenship throughout all the States of the Union. In virtue of this provision, the citizen of Maine in Louisiana is entitled to all the privileges and immunities of the citizens of that State. The citizen of South Carolina in Ohio is entitled to the privileges and immunities of an Ohio citizen. The latter cannot vote unless he is twenty-one, has paid or been charged with, a State or county tax, and has resided in the State one year next preceding the election. The former, if he has fulfilled these conditions, can perform the same act. They both stand on an equal footing. What constitutes citizenship in each State must of course be determined by that State for itself. This provision of the Constitution is a transcript in a condensed form of a part of the ist section of the 6th article of the "Articles of

tion," which was as follows: "The better to secure and perpetuate mutual riendship and intercourse among the people of the different States in this Union, the free inhabitants of each of these States, paupers, vagabonds and fugitives from justice excepted, shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of free citizens in the several States." The history of the proceedings upon this pro-

vision in the Congress of the Confederation, is not generally known. The Articles of Confede ration having been reported from a committee they came under consideration June 25, 1778, and the amendments, recommended by the several States, were submitted by their delegates respectively. One amendment to the 1st section of which showed a clear understanding of the one ration of the provision. It was, to insert the word "white" between the words "free inhabitants;" the object being to exclude free colored inhabitants or citizens from the equality of privileges and immunities secured by the section. The uestion was taken, and the vote stood-ayes 2 noes 8, one State divided. Subsequently on the same day, the same State made another effort, and moved to amend the section, by inserting after the words "free citizens of the several States," according to the law of such States respective ly, for the government of their own free white nhabitants." Had this amendment been adopted the section would have read, "the free inhabit. ants of each of these States, paupers, vagabonds and fugitives from justice excepted, shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of free citizens in the several States, according to the law of such States respectively, for the government of their own free white inhabitants." The vote on the amendment stood-ayes 2, noes 8, one State di-

By the deliberate act of the States of the Con federation, therefore, equality of privileges and immunities was secured to all the free inhabitant of the several States, irrespectively of color South Carolina moved twice to except colored people from the operation of the section, and twice did the Congress of the Confederation de liberately negative the motion.

The provision as it is incorporated in the Fede ral Constitution is substantially the same, with this verbal difference, that equality of privileges and immunities is secured by it to "citizens of

each State," without any regard, however, to color This constitutional provision was fully dis ussed by the Congress of 1820-21. Missouri in pursuance of an act authorizing her to form s tate Constitution, had performed the task, and the Constitution was submitted to Congress, with a claim on the part of Missouri to be recognised as a State. This recognition was strenuously ep-posed, on the ground that there were provisions of her Constitution repugnant to the Constitufollowing: "It shall be the duty of the Legisla. lature to pass such laws as may be necessary to prevent free negroes and mulattoes from coming to, and settling in, the State." This provision it was contended, was directly repugnant to the guaranty of equal privileges and immunities to the citizens of each State, inasmuch as in some o the States free blacks and mulattoes were recog nised as citizens. Mr. Lownnes, the distin guished South Carolina statesman, in the course of an elaborate speech, did not deny this repug-nance, but he insisted that the act of Congres previously authorizing Missouri to form a State Constitution, fully entitled her to recognition as a State, on the appearance of her representatives in Congress; and that, supposing that there were parts of her Constitution repugnant to that of the United States, they were, of course, null and void; the power to decide residing, not in Congress, but in the Supreme Court. He said-"he would declare for himself that, in the use of general terms referring to blacks and mulattoes as a class, that portion which may be distinguished from the rest by the privilege of citizen ship, never entered into his contemplation." Re erring to a law of Congress relating to certain estrictions on "blacks and mulattoes" in the District of Columbia, he said-"If we had for gotten to make, in terms, the exception in favor of tizens who were black, and left their rights to the security of sound judicial construction, was not the omission as pardonable in the case of Missoufi, and the security of the black citizens as good?" "He had before," he said, "submitte suggestion that the Constitution of Missou was legitimate in nearly the whole operation, which the broadest interpretation would give it, and that the authority which should expand the ion would be bound so to limit its con as to except from the generality of it as the few who were protected from its appli cation by the Constitution of the United States."
We have, then, the expressed opinion of Mr.
Lowndes, one of the most illustrious statesmen of
South Carolina, that Section 2d of Article 4th, in
its first clause, in declaring that "the citizens of
each State shall be entitled to all the privileges."

the States. And the same opinion was affirmed by the Congress of the United States, when, on ebruary 26, 1821, after a protracted debate, it passed the following act:

"That Missouri shall be admitted to this Union on an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatever, upon the fundamental condition that the fourth clause, twenty-sixth section, third article of the Constitution submitted on the part of said State to Congress, shall never be construed to authorize the passmitted on the part of said State to Congress, shall never be construed to authorize the passage of any law, and that no law shall be passed in conformity thereto, by which any citizen of either of the States in this Union shall be excluded from the enjoyment of any of the privileges and immunities to which such citizen is entitled under the Constitution of the United States: Provided, That the Legislature of said State, by a solemn public act, shall declare the assent of the said State to the said fundamental condition, and shall transmit to the President of the United States, on or before the 4th day of November next, an authentic copy of the said act: upon the receipt whereof, the President, by proclamation, shall announce the fact: whereupon, and without any further proceeding on the part of Congress, the admission of the said State into the Union shall be considered as complete."

The act received the sanction of the President;

The act received the sanction of the President; Missouri, by a solemn, public act, announced her ssent to it; and, on this fundamental condition, ecame a State of the Union.

We are now prepared to understand the extent of the constitutionality of the following law, en-acted by the Legislature of Missouri, approved February 16, 1847:

An act respecting Slaves, Free Negroes, and Mulattoes.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of
Missouri, as following:

Sec. 1. No person shall keep or teach any school

Sec. 1. No person shall keep or teach any school for the instruction of negroes or mulattoes in reading or writing, in this State.

Sec. 2. No meeting or assemblage of negroes or mulattoes, for the purpose of religious worship or preaching, shall be held or permitted, where the services are performed or conducted by negroes, unless some sheriff, constable, marshal, police officer, or justice of the peace, shall be present during all the time of such meeting or assemblages, in order to prevent all seditious speeches, and disorderly and unlawful conduct of every kind.

Sec. 3. All meetings of negroes or mulattoes, for the purposes mentioned in the two preceding sections, shall be considered unlawful assemblages, and shall be suppressed by sheriffs, constables,

sections, shall be considered unlawful assemblages, and shall be suppressed by sheriffs, constables, and other public officers.

SEC. 4. No negro or free mulatto shall, under any pretext, emigrate to this State, from any other State or Territory.

SEC. 5. If any person shall violate the provisions of this act, he shall, for every such offence, be indicted and punished by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by both fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 6. Free negroes and mulattoes who are un-SEC. 6. Free negroes and mulattoes who are under the age of twenty-one years, and who would not be entitled to receive from the County Court license to remain in this State, if they were twenty-one years old, shall not be bound out as apprentices in this State. Approved, February 16, 1847.—St. Louis Reveille.

The law is an inhuman one; but it is some con olation to know that those colored people who are recognised as "citizens" of any other State, are exempt from its operation. The Legislature of the State cannot intend it to apply to them, without being guilty of perjury; and no intelligent court in Missouri would construe it as applying to them, unless prepared to stamp the State as shameless repudiator of its faith, pledged by solemn public act" in 1821. The Mobile Herald lately reported as follows:

A magistrate has lately committed to jail "A magistrate has lately committed to jail eleven free men of color, composing the crew of the Ambassador. The captain was obliged to pay the costs, and give bonds in the sum of \$2,000 to carry these men away from the State, according to the laws made and provided in such cases. The crews of two other vessels have also been sent to prison under similar circumstances—the whole number of men in the three cases comprising 29. Heavy penalties will, according to law, be inflicted on these men, if they return to the State."

Similar laws exist in other slave States; and stitution authorizing the Legislature to pass laws tions shall give place to the will of the slaveholder for the ultimate enslavement of free persons of color entering her borders. And it is notorious and Alabama, stand pledged not to support any that the State of the illustrious Lowndes not only | candidate for the Presidency who does not hold imprisons free persons of color from other States, this doctrine. Of course, Messrs. Buchanan, entering her ports, but rudely, violently compelled | Cass, and Dallas, are disqualified, in the estima-Mr. Hoar to flee from her borders, although com- tion of these States, for they contend that while missioned by the Legislature of Massachusetts to the Federal Government has no power to act in test before the Federal courts the constitutionality | the premises, the people of the Territories may of the laws authorizing such imprisonment.

the brief history just given, are grossly in viola- tion has been the subject of much discussion tion of the Constitution, so far as they are con- that State. From a letter, dated Montgomery. strued to extend to the colored citizens of any other State. But it is notorious that they are so | Flag and Advertiser, from the Hon. W. L. Yancey. construed—that their operation is habitually felt | who is the author of the Alabama platform, we by colored citizens of the New England States and | copy the following extract, which appeared in the New York.

Mr. Lowndes, in the speech referred to, thought the Federal judiciary the proper tribunal for deciding upon the constitutionality of such laws or provisions. He did not dream that the hour would come when, in his own State, people and authorities would combine to prevent by violence any appeal to such a tribunal. "Gentlemen. said he, "say that Missouri was enjoined, by the law of the last session, to frame a constitution which should not be repugnant to that of the Union; and they are right. This was the rule prescribed for her government. But the compact proposed to Missouri provided not the rule only, but the tribunal which should expound and enforce it. Under this compact, the Constitution was to be the supreme law of Missouri; her Legislature and Judges were to be sworn to support t, and the judicial power of the United States was to decide, in the last resort, every question which should arise under the Federal Constitution. She can have no right to pass a law denying to the citizens of other States 'all the privileges and immunities' of the citizens of Missouri; but she has a right to have her laws expounded by the tribunal provided by the Constitution. She has signed the article prepared by yourselves, which provides that, if she pass an unconstitutional law, it shall be annulled by your courts." Nor has South Carolina a right "to pass a law denying to the citizens of other States, all the imunities and privileges" of citizens of that State; but she has done so, and now haughtily refuses to permit the Federal courts to pass upon the conitutionality of her act. Of what use, then, is he remedy indicated by Mr. Lowndes?

And yet these people, occupying the position of deliberate violators of one of the most vital provisions of the Federal Constitution, a provision taken from the old Articles of Confederation, and necessary to the Union of the States, in all the plenitude of a profound reverence for this Constitution, rigidly exact to the ninth part of a hair the fulfilment of the slightest stipulation which may be construed or perverted to the support of

Negro Slavery! Not content with the provision of the Constistitution which simply restrains the States from passing laws to discharge from service or labor ugitives from slavery within their borders paovision which, though against humanity, and an exception to State sovereignty, has been uniformly complied with—they demand from them active co-operation in arresting the fugitives This is the requirement of Mr. Calhoun, although he knows that he can produce no clause in Constitution to sustain it. And there is new a bill before the Senate, proposing to make every postmaster, every collector in the Union, an instru-ment in the work of slave-catching!

Let this bill become a law, and, in post office and custom-house, we shall have then filled with the creatures of the Slave Power eager to swell their perquisites by the profits of

negro-hunting.
Will the non-slaveholders of the country bend their backs to such a burden! Will the people of the South, will those of the slaveholding class itself, who have not run mad on the subject of alavery, lend their countenance to such a policy? Do they not see that such exactions will inevitably

each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States," in proportion to your demands upon the co-opera by Ge sons for more vigorous anti-slavery action. Just

The facts we have presented will show the propriety of the resolution introduced a few days since in the Senate, instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire whether any legislation be necessary to secure to the colored citizens of some of the States the rights and immunities guarantied by the Federal Constitution. Mr. Calhoun has begun to demand additional legislation in favor of Slavery, Mr. Hale does wisely in requiring further legislation in behalf of Lib-

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

This Convention will meet next Monday, a Saltimore. As due care has been taken to prevent the People from discussing the merits and laims of the several condidates for the Presidency, the Convention will be left at liberty to select the most available. Were not the pliability of politicians so well understood, the recent divisions in the Democratic party, and bitter discussion might lead us to apprehend a most discordant Convention-a mere chaos of irreconcilable fac tions. But each of the old parties, no matter how torn by feuds, enjoys a grand re-union every four years. Personal rivalries and differences in regard to principle are smothered under the allpowerful demands of self-interest. Some thousands of offices, some millions' worth of patronage, depend upon union; and shall not patriotism and

the blessed spirit of fraternity allay all discords? The Washington Union has been making the most paternal appeals to the Democracy of the country. It hopes the Delegates may take as their notto, Everything for the cause, nothing for men. It proposes that the platform of the Convention of 1844, be again reared by the Convention of 1848. The resolutions then adopted, it publishes, and one of them needs but the sanction of the Convention next Monday, to heal all divisions and make the Democracy whole It is as

"7. That Congress has no power under the Constitution to interfere with or control the do-mestic institutions of the several States; and that mestic institutions of the several States; and that such States are the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs, not prohibited by the Constitution; that all efforts of the Abolitionists or others, made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences; and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanency of the Uniou, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions." nency of the Uniou, and ought not to be countered by any friend of our political institutions.

This would blow the Wilmot Proviso "sky high." It refers not to slavery in the States alone, but to "questions of slavery' generally. Whether the General Government should allow the introluction of the evil into new free territory, whether slavery or the slave trade be constitutional in the District of Columbia, whether claims for compensation for slaves lost in the Florida war should be allowed, whether the legislation of 1793 be sufficient for the reclamation of fugitives from service or labor, are all "questions of slavery," and interference with these, any incipient steps in relation thereto, are denounced by this resolution as pregresolution the Union gravely insists should be adopted by the Convention of next Monday doubtless with a firm expectation that its advice will be followed. Why not? Have not Messrs. Cass, Buchanan, Dallas, Woodbury, and Worth, virtually declared their full adherence to it? Let the country keep its eye on the demands

of the Slave Power. It is, that the Democracy shall affirm not only that the General Government has no right to prohibit the introduction of slavery into California and New Mexico, but that the people of those countries themselves have no act as they please. There can be no mistake on All these laws, as will be admitted in view of this point. The action of the Alabama Conven-April 14, 1848, published in the Montgomery Union of last Sunday:

"The amendment offered by me, and und mously adopted by the Convention, was framed before the Convention met, after consultation with gentlemen distinguished for great mental ability, political experience, and an ardent devo ability, political experience, and an ardent devo-tion to the interests of the South. The committee on resolutions did not make their report until the last evening of the sessions of that body. As soon as they reported, Mr. Semple offered an amendas they reported, Mr. Semple onered an amend-ment. My resolutions were then offered as a sub-stitute for Mr. Semple's amendment. Before ac-tion was taken, Mr. Semple, Mr. Elmore, Mr. Winston, and Mr. McCormick, addressed the Con-vention—the two former in favor of, and the two latter against amendment of the report. I then addressed the Convention at length, in support of my proposition, and quoted, in my remarks, from the letters of Mr. Cass and Mr. Buchanan, and from the speech of Mr. Dallas, and from the resolutions and addresses of the late Albany Convention, to show that while they opposed any Federal action upon slavery, they, at the same time, admitted that the people of a territory of the United States—the settlers of it—could make regulations to exclude slavery from it, before they framed a constitution preparatory to admittance into the Union. I read extracts from a letter in my possession, which I averred to be 'reliable authority,' stating Mr. Woodbury to be opposed to bath End. ddressed the Convention at length, in support of session, which I averred to be 'reliable authority's stating Mr. Woodbury to be opposed to both Fedral and popular interference with slavery in the Territories, and that he believed that the people of a Territory could only legislate on the subject when they met to frame a Constitution, preparatory to admittance as a State into the Union. I alluded to Mr. Bagby's resolutions as sustaining Mr. Woodbury's views. I stated my main objection to the report of the committee to be to the Mr. Woodbury's views. I stated my main objection to the report of the committee to be to the 7th resolution, which gave to our Delegates to the Baltimore Convention but 'one special instruction,' and no other; and that was, 'that they do not consider the state of the special instruction,' cur in, nor pledge our support to, the nominat of any candidates who shall not be explicit the renunciation of all claims to Federal interpence with slavery in the Territories? I announce the state of my object to be to instruct our Delegates to oppose also the nomination of any persons 'who should not unequivocally avow themselves to be opposed to either of the forms of restricting slavery,' which I had commented upon, and one of the forms of the forms. opposed to either of the forms of restricting slavery, which I had commented upon, and one of which forms—that of popular interference—was admitted to be possessed by the settlers of a territory, by Buchanan and others. Before I concluded, Mr. Semple accepted my resolutions as a substitute for his proposition, and the committee accepted them as an amendment to their report. Thus it will be seen that my resolutions received a greater seen that my resolutions received a greater scr tiny and deliberation from the Convention the

did the report of the committee." It seems from this, that Messrs. Cass, Dalla and Buchanan, have been out-bidden in the slave holding market, by LEVI WOODBURY, who, without writing letters for the public press, has auhorized somebody, quoted as "reliable a to inform the slaveholders that he is alike opport to Federal or Territorial action upon slavery. \ do not doubt it. If there be a man in these United States utterly heartless on the subject of slavery. it is Levi Woodbury. We know of no opinion on record of any slaveholding court, so inhuman in tone and language, as the opinion of Judge Wood-bury, declared in the Van Zandt case, a year ago

The number of the Union which con atract, stamping with disapprobation the trie of gentlemen above named, presents a remarkable correspondence between Mr. Bowdon, a Member of Congress, and General Worth. The editor mmends the the letter of the General in alified terms:

iness of tone," he says, "they show that Gene Worth, while winning a brilliant renown in ar as yet found time to form and mature intellig

embraces not only white citizens, but such colored people as may be recognised as citizens by any of the States. And the country will regard with admiration supporting slavery, will their hatred of the system ed that the country will regard with admiration the fearless explicitness and candor with which, even while avowing himself no politician by pro-fession, and aspiring to no civil office, he yet gives utterance to his political sentiments.

We need not publish the letters. The General avows himself in favor of the graduation and reduction of the price of the public lands, of the veto power, of the justice and humanity of the Mexican war, against a United States bank, in favor of the principle of the Independent Treasury, of a merely revenue tariff, and against the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands. In a word, he is a Democrat, a fact as well known before as since this correspondence. But the pith of the whole matter is contained in the following extract from the letter, dated Tacubaya, (Mexico,) April 12, 1848:

"3d. The right of the people of the different sections of our Union to carry their property" [of whatever kind or complexion] "to, and participate in, the territory about to be acquired from Mexin, the territory about to be acquired from Mexico," [or acquired from any other power of this continent.] I cannot suppose to be seriously questioned. When the acquired territory shall be admitted into the sisterhood of States, it will be for the admitted States to determine all things relating to their own social condition. Congress, in its recognition of these views, will doubtless ever recur to the regime of that great landment. the principles of that great landmark—the Mis souri compromise—to guide its decision."

This is in entire conformity to the creed of South Carolina, Florida, and Alabama, if it do not, in fact, transcend even that. The General seems to think that slavery has no special relation to color. for he asserts the right of the slaveholder to take his "property"—that is, his slaves—"of whatever kind or complexion," into United States territory This is not all. As the patriots of the Canadas have some vague expectation of future annexation to this country, the General, with a far-seeing benevolence, provides for blessing even them with Slavery. He holds that slaveholders have a right to carry their property, "of whatever kind or complexion," horses or men, white men or black being an admirer of good speaking, we greatly men, not only into territory acquired from Mexico, but "acquired from any other Power on this continent!" This will apply to Canada, hereafter. should it be annexed, but doubtless it was designed specially to open the door of Oregon to the

entrance of slavery. The General seems to contemplate the continental diffusion of slavery, with a real gusto. No wonder that the Washington Union, which publishes, without any expression of dissent, the extract of W. L. Yancey's letter, bowstringing Messrs. Cass, Buchanan, and Dallas should fall into ecstacies over this warm-hearted slavery-propagandism of General Worth. The hero" has taken the wind out of the sails of the politicians, but whether he will get to the windward of the sly judge, is yet uncertain. As he is a New Yorker, and his name has been brought forward at so late a period that there is no time for identifying it with personal animosities, the managers who regulate the machinery of Conventions may hope to rally the Democracy of New York under his leadership.

The great question is, what will be the action of the New York Delegates? Their demand is a modest one - entirely too modest. They ask only to be recognised-nothing more. If recognised, they will pull in the team with their Democratic brethren, whatever the nature of the load. nant with the most ruinous consequences. This If rejected, they will set up for themselves. The New York Globe, (by-the-way, a paper eminent for its thorough and manly advocacy of all Democratic principles, reminding us continually of the spirit of the lamented Leggett,) says:

spirit of the lamented Leggett,) says:

"And though our voice may be silenced at Baltimore, by rejecting our Delegates, it will speak at the ballot-box with a power that will be felt throughout the Union. Force us into an independent position, and we will rally an independent party, on the broad basis of freedom, that will, in the end, sweep the Union. New York is not alone—the Democracy of the free States have not yet sold themselves to the Slave Interest; earnest and enduring friends are found in all the free chise New York, marshal your "bogus" Delegates into the National Convention, regardless of the rights and usages of the Democracy, and then, if rights and usages of the Democracy, and then, if you can, elect your nominees. The Democracy of New York have taken their position, and it is one of great strength. That position interferes with no one article of the Democratic creed, and is one in which the Democracy has ever stood! We understand our situation, and will submit to no new test introduced by any sectional interest and test introduced by any sectional interest, and especially one of so odious a character as that of Slavery. New York, alone, has the power to save this nation from the foul disgrace of abolishing Freedom, that Slavery may be propagated and per-petuated. But whoever supposes that she is to enter the contest without efficient aid from other States, has little knowledge of the state of the public mind on the question of free territory." Will the Convention, in view of the consequen

ces thus plainly set before it, reject these Delegates, when, by admitting them, it may secure their adhesion to its nomination, and heal the rupture in New York? It risks nothing by admitting them, but their opposition to all attempts to pledge the Convention to a Pro-Slavery position. This opposition may be overcome by a majority vote, and then, no matter though the nomination be strictly conformed to the Alabama platform, the Delegates of New York, and the constituency they represent, will feel themselves bound to support it. We infer this from the admissions of the New York Globe and the Albany Atlas. The Globe, in an article on the Conven-

tion, savs: "We do not propose, at this time, to discuss which of the Delegations from this State are entitled to their seats in that Convention—we believe that a question on which there ought to be no diversity of opinion. However, the crisis is one diversity of opinion. However, the crisis is one which renders it extremely doubtful whether the interests of the country will be best promoted by the Utica Delegates going into the Baltimore Convention, as they would, undoubtedly, by so doing, pledge the Democracy of the State to support the nominee of the Convention. To go into a Convention with the intention of repudiating the nominee, because he holds certain opinions upon which the party are somewhat divided, would be an insult to the Convention.

We admit that the Delegates from one State have We admit that the Delegates from one State have no right to ask those of another to pledge themves, as a basis for their admiss the nominee of the Convention. The require-ment of such a pledge would be an insult, because it would be a direct charge that their honesty vas doubted, and that they were suspected of

This is explicit. Again: The Cleveland Plain ealer, noticing the relations of the Radical Demcrats of New York to the Baltimore Convention,

The Radical Delegates are under pledges that will render them disorganizers in the event even of admission into the Convention, if any but a Free-Territory Candidate is nominated for Pres-

emarks :

"There have been no tests set up for, nor pledges exacted of, the Delegates to Baltimore by the Democracy of New York. It has merely stood forth to put down the factions and their candidates, who have made this question a test, against the masses of the North." That is all. The policy of the Convention is lain. Satisfy the Conservatives of New York with a quantum sufficit of patronage—admit the Utica Delegates -entrap them into the support of a non-committal nomination, (non-committal in form, but really Pro-Slavery)—or overcome them by a majority vote, and be the nominee who he may, Cass, Buchanan, Dallas, Woodbury, Polk, Worth, Atchison, or anybody else, the whole weight of New York, with its thirty-six electors, so far as the Demogracy is concerned, is lost to Free-

dom. The actors in the scenes of Herkimer and Utica will become famous in history, as having commenced by playing the farce of Free Soil and Free Labor, and ended by enacting the principal parts in the dark tragedy of Slavery-Propagand-ism. No wonder that the New York Globe should be extremely doubtful as to the expediency of the Utica Delegates going into the Baltimore Con-

to: For the window tax, "Light come, light go;" for the income tax, "Esto perpetua;" for the tea duty. "Neque te ministrum dedecet;" for the for the income tax, "Esto perpetua;" for the teaduty, "Neque te ministrum dedecet;" for the budget, "Tant perd, tant paye?—The greater the deficiency, the greater the expenditure. The Taxpayer's Motte: For the window tax, "Fiat lux;" for the income tax, "A short life and a merry one;" for the teaduty, "A te, o cara;" for the budget, "Sauve qui pcut."—The utmost possible economy,—Punch.

Slavery Society will appear next week. We had the pleasure of attending the meetings of several of the societies named, among others, the conventions of the Abolitionists, Associationists, and the Opponents of Capital Punishment.

The American Anti-Slavery Society embraces

se who hold that the exodus of the slave from ondage, to use the language of one of its resolutions, lies over the ruins of the American churches and the American Union. Its meetings were well attended; a large proportion of the audience, however, was composed, we thought, of people attracted by curiosity, but cherishing no sympathy with the peculiar views of the Disunionists. Its speakers have talent, but waste it in a kind of scholastic disputation concerning the precise scholastic disputation concerning the precise concer tions, lies over the ruins of the American churches mount of criminality which attaches to certain | itor of the Era in this particular. amount of criminality which attaches to certain individuals. Joshua R. Giddings was in high favor with a majority of the Society; still he was not without spot. Dr. Palfrey was well spotantian. And, in our humble estimation, Chimborazo does not more tower above such chains ken of, but he was very far from perfection. J.

P. Hale was weighed in the balances, and found

R. Hale was weighed in the balances, and found as Torrey and Sayres overtops that of Giddings wanting. He was quite clever in his way, but he was no Abolitionist, and fell far short of his duty. public J. C. Vaughan, of the Louisville (Ky.) Examiner. was doing pretty well, but not so well as might be expected-still he was preaching some wholeome truth, and deserved credit for speaking what he knew-acting up to his light. All these gentlemen served as links of a chain to unite the mbodiment of pure Abolitionism, Mr. Garrison. with the mass of the People. As for our humble self, we were given over to the buffetings of Satan. an apostate and reprobate. Wendell Phillips honored us with an invective of about ten minutes length, quite eloquent and pungent, and which,

The conclusion to which he came, and which eally unsettled our confidence in his judgment, vas, that the National Era, in relation to the Anti-Slavery cause, was a nuisance.

We had intended to notice the proceedings of other Societies, but have no room.

CHINA AND THE UNITED STATES.

astruction of a railroad to the Pacific. The

eyond the Rocky Mountains to American enterrise, the acquisition of California with its unirpassed bay of St. Francisco, and the unsealing of the ports of China to the commerce of the world, have naturally attracted the attention of the American People to the policy of enlarging their mmercial relations, and establishing new channels for profitable adventure. Fifty years ago, Atlantic interests monopolized the care of the Government. Then, the settlement of the Mississippi valley gave birth to Western interests; and now, without having fully comprehended the nagnitude of these, we find an able report made in Congress on the subject of our Pacific interests There are fathers in New England, whose sons have cleared the forests of the Ohio and whose randsons are now beginning to swarm along the on the questions growing out of the transaction Columbia. American civilization on the shores of in which they have engaged. the Pacific is no longer a dream. The foundations of empire are already laid, and there are now two propositions before Congress-one, to onstruct a railroad which shall place New York within five days of the mouth of the Columbia: the other, to establish a line of steamers which shall connect New York with Canton, through and policy of its opponents, and be prepared Chagres, Panama, and St. Francisco. The former measure will require several years for its committed. But, we anticipate as little benefit to complishment; the effect within a year. Steamers already run from New York and New Orleans to Havana, and thence to Chagres, which communicates by an overland route of fifty miles with Panama; and before the close of the present year, a line authorzed by the act of March 3d, 1847, will commence carrying passengers, freight, and the mail, from Panama to the Columbia river, touching at Monterey and other ports. The report we have mentioned, the author of which is Mr. King, of Georgia, recommends the establishment of a line of war steamers from St. Francisco or Monterey to Shanghae, in China. Should the recommendation be adopted, the route from New York to China will be as follows:

From New York to Chagres -Thence to Panama - - - -Theace to Monterey and St. Francisco - 3.000 Thence to Shanghae - - - 5,400

The present sailing route round Cape Horn is from 18,000 to 20,000 miles, and a voyage out consumes from ninety to one hundred and ten or twenty days. At an average of ten miles per hour, not more than forty-five and a half days would be required on the new route. The British overland route from London to Canton occupies sixty-five days in the journey.

"If, therefore, we accelerate the spe teamers but one mile per hour. we shall perform the distance in fifty-two days, and enable passengers to arrive in London, from Canton, by the gers to arrive in London, from Canton, by the American in as short time as they now do by the British route. To all passengers from this continent, the former will offer greatly superior inducements and advantages. From New York and all our Atlantic ports there will be a saving of at least twenty to twenty-five days, and of course a convergence of the expense. least twenty to twenty-five days, and of course a corresponding economy of expenses. The expense of a passage on the overland route from Canton to London, and thence to New York, is stated at one thousand dollars; from London to Canton, exclusive of hotel expenses, eight hundred dollars. By the extension of the telegraphic wires to the Pacific, at the port of departure for the steamers, the transmission of intelligence may be accelerated. If we give to our steamers on steamers, the transmission of intelligence may be greatly accelerated. If we give to our steamers on the Pacific a speed of fifteen miles an hour, which is believed to be quite practicable on that ocean, the distance from Shanghae to St. Francisco or Monterey may be performed in fifteen days; and on the day of the arrival of the steamer the intelligence may be communicated to all our Atlantic cities; from New York to London in twelve days; making twenty-seven days from Canton or Shanghae to England, or less than half the time Shanghae to England, or less than half the time now required on the overland route. The distance from Calcutta, the seat of the British Government and power in India, to Canton, is three thousand eight hundred miles. At ten miles an hour—the speed of the British post office steamers in those waters—it would require about six teen days to pass from Calcutta to Canton. Add this to the twenty-seven days from Canton to England, and we have forty-three days from Calcutta to London, which is some days less than the time now required to send intelligence by the me now required to send intelligence by the critish line. We therefore have it in our power ultimately to establish and control the most rapid means of communication with all India as well as China. This, in a commercial point of view, is of In relation to Whitney's projected railroad, the

eport thus speaks: "Many elaborate and seemingly accurate culations have been made by Mr. Whitney others, respecting the practicability of transport-ing freight from the Pacific to the Atlantic on a

railway, especially teas and silks; and of convey-ing cotton, Indian corn, and other products, from the Western and Southwestern, and manufactur-ed goods from the Eastern States to the Pacific, and thence to China and other markets of the and thence to China and other markets of the
East. The committee do not deem it necessary to
repeat these facts and figures, but will merely say
that they appear to lead to practical and attainable results of a most remarkable character; all
going to slow the great importance of the proposed line of communication to China and the
Sandwich islands. The distance from the Atlantion the Pacific, on the proposed railway route. Sandwich islands. The distance from the Atlantic to the Pacific, on the proposed railway route, will be alout three thousand miles. At twenty miles per hour, including delays, it will require five days to pass from ocean to ocean. If we allow fifteen days for the passage across the Pacific, we find that the mails and passengers may be conveyed from Canton to New York in twenty and to London in thirty-two days; thus bringing them to New York in less than one third and to London in whout one half the time new required to

THE ANNIVERSARIES.

On our fourth page the reader will find a brief summary of proceedings at various Anniversaries in New York. An abstract of the long and able Report of the American and Foreign Anti-

STRIKING IN THE DARK.

"Neither we nor our representatives have cour age enough to say our souls are our own. Ever our most courageous representatives on the floor of Congress take off the edge of slaveholding fury by pretending to confees that these men did wrong—or that they would have done wrong, doing the same. O slavery! Whipped into telling a strous tyranny which so chokes us down that public men in our capital dare not utter a self-evident truth in a practical shape, to Torrey, Sayres, Drayton, English, and such men, more than to any others, the glory will be due—men who have dared to act self-evident truth."

The foregoing extract from an editorial in the Boston Chronotype is a specimen of the way in which some Abolitionists are disposed to treat us. Had we not often observed the extremes to which kind-hearted men, more zealous than considerate, suffer themselves to be carried in pronouncing opinions on the conduct and motives of other men, we should be surprised at this paragraph in the Chronotype. As it is, we are neither surprised nor offended. Repeatedly arraigned, tried, condemned, without a hearing, on ex parte considerations, our experience has only served to admonish us that we mete not out to others the neasure which in our own case we have felt to be so unjust.

Is the editor of the Chronotype acquainted with the prisoners whom he believes to be heroes? Does he know the motives from which they acted? Is he aware of our views on the subject of plan-A bill has been reported in the House, for the ning schemes for the abduction of slaves? Cannot men hold different opinions on this subject, in apid growth of our population, the settlement of all honesty? Did the idea never arise in his Oregon boundary opening the vast country mind, that it was barely possible that we had reasons for not undertaking to express any opinion on the transaction he mentions, which had nothing to do with any question involving our courage, which, indeed, if uttered now, might embarrass efforts designed to benefit the prisoners?

We must be suffered to follow our own judgment. We do nothing upon compulsion. When convinced that our censure will not be misunderstood, or prove mischievous, we shall censurebut not because mobocrats demand it; and when assured that an expression of sympathy is deserved, and will prove serviceable, it shall be givenbut not because abolitionists demand it as an evidence of our fidelity. In a short time, the case of Messrs. Sayres, Drayton, and English, will have been decided. Then, we may express our views

WHIG NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Whig National Convention, which will ssemble in Philadelphia, about two weeks hence, will have the advantage of knowing the position the cause of Human Freedom from its action, Availability will undoubtedly be the great element in estimating the fitness of a candidate for the Presidency. The question involved in the Wilmot Proviso, although agitated by some sections of the Whig party, will hardly be permitted to enter the Convention, or at least, control its de-

cisions. The party in the slaveholding States is pretty nearly united in favor of General Taylor; in the Northern, it is divided, by the conflicting claims of Clay, Webster, Scott, and McLean. More prominence has been given Mr. Clay than the other gentlemen named, chiefly, we presume, with a view to turn the tide of feeling that seemed setting in favor of Taylor. The venerable statesman, mistaking the ruse for reality, committed the blunder of imposing himself as a candidate on the party, on the strength of calculations made by himself to show that he was the most available man. It was ungenerous to lead him into this delusion, and impolitic too-for it will greatly em-

barrass the deliberations of the Convention. The letters of General Taylor in another column demonstrate that he is no more disposed to surrender to Mr. Clay than he was to Santa Anna He distinctly informs the public that he is entirely willing to receive a Whig nomination, provided he be exempt from all Whig pledges-that he is willing his name should be submitted to the Whig Convention, though, should its decision be averse to his claims, he will not withdraw it from the canvass, even if Mr. Clay be in the field, unless friends advise. In other words, he is willing to use the Whig party, or the Democratic party,

but resolved to be used by neither. This fact will embarrass the Convention as much as Mr. Clay's manifesto. If it nominate the General, it will degrade itself, repudiate its principles, break up the party. Southern Whigs would ratify the nomination; Northern Whigs would be unable to concentrate their forces; and, should he be elected, the victory would be achieved, not by the Whig party, but by No-Party.

Supposing the Convention made of stuff too stubborn to forswear its principles, shall it select Mr. Clay as its standard bearer? Yes, if it be its purpose to display the devoted courage of a forlorn hope. What could he do? The South would be pre-occupied by General Taylor and the Democratic candidate; and it is madness to imagine that, identified as he is with a system which the free States condemn, and with mensares which the Democrate abhor, he could carry enough of those States to secure his election. He could not obtain a respectable vote.

How stands the question as to the other candidates? Webster has the nomination of Massachusetts, but he will go into the Convention with just about as much backing, as John C. Calhoun can carry with him into a Democratic Convention. McLean is stronger with the People, than the politicians. The State of which he is a citizen is divided in its counsels-presents no united front in his support, chiefly owing to the friends of another distinguished citizen of the same State who, though not now formally a candidate for the Presidency, would prefer, we suppose, that the way for his advancement hereafter should be kept unobstructed. The sound constitutional views of the Judge in relation to the law of Slavery, his experience in public affairs, his integrity and great moderation, would undoubtedly secure him a powerful support in all the non-slaveholding States, and be no objection to him in some of astonishing General, has achieved splendid victories, and has a military glory almost surpassing that of the "hero of Buena Vista."

Perhaps, after all, the Whig Convention, fol-

lowing the example of its opponents, which proved so successful in 1844, may pass by all these names, and select a man unknown to fame. Such don in about one half the time now required to pass over the British or overland route.

"The completion of this system of communication would undoubtedly, in a few years, cause the balance of trade with all nations to turn in our favor, ad make New York what London now is,

independently, it would appear that, while attempting to assimilate Mexico to us, we had been

Freedom to let their voices be herd.

Freedom to let their voices be herd.

"Lany Whigs.

"Cincinnari, March 15, 1848.

"Cincinnari, March 15, 1848.

"Cincinnari, March 15, 1848.

"We, the undersigned, having acted with the great Whig party of these United States, and believing that the measures proposal and advocated by that party, if carried into prictical operation, would be for the general good of our common country, and wishing still to ad with that party so long as we can consistently with our sense of duty as citizens of this great Republic; and believing that the time has come when that party so long as we can consistently with our sense of sale by Franck Taylor, Pa. avenue, Washington, D. C.

Ollendorf's method of teaching languages, by initiating the pupil at once into their idioms and pronunciations, teaching rules of construction, not by abstract lessons, but practical exercises, has commended itself to the public. This method is skilfully applied to the Spanish tongue, in the book before us. "Divested of the abstractedness of grammar, it contains, however, all its elements but it develops them so gradually, and in so simple a manner, as to render them intelligible to the most ordinary capacity. The difficulties are met singly, thoroughly analyzed, and made familiar by dint of a varied and an interesting repetition." The work also contains an appendix, embracing a brief, comprehensive recapitulation of the rules as well as of all the verbs, regular and irregular; together with practical rules for the Spanish pronunciation. The book is well printed, firmly and handsomely bound.

The Chiller of the spanish pronunciation. The book is well printed, firmly and handsomely bound.

The Chiller of the spanish pronunciation. The book is well printed, firmly and handsomely bound.

THE CHILDREN OF THE NEW FOREST. By Captain Man

This is a story of vicissitudes in the times of Cromwell. It is agreeably told, and abounds in incidents which will make it greatly attractive to young and old, although more particularly designed for the former. It does not pretend to throw any new light upon the age of Puritanism, nor does its interest turn upon the development or contrasts of character, so much as upon an exhibition of what constancy, endurance, content, and an ever-present disposition to make the best of one's lot, will do for young folk.

THE SWISS FAMILY ROBINSON—Second Series. Translated from the French, by J. De Clinton Locke. New York: Harper & Brothers.

The continuation of a work, the first part which was given to the public some years ago. It is a deeply interesting narrative of the trials, the adventures, the heroism, the ingenuity, of a family, consisting of a Swiss pastor, his wife, and their four sons, wrecked in the latitude of New Holland. or some unknown, uninhabited coast, where, after having lived for ten years, and converted the wilderness into an Eden, they were discovered by an English captain. It is in the Robinson Crusoe style, without being an imitation; is imbued with a high-toned morality and the most generous sentiments, and abounds in lessons of practical wis-

THE CHRISTIAN EXAMINER. Boston: Wm. Crosby & H

The Christian Examiner for May contains seve ral ably written articles of great interest. We notice a very liberal one on the Life and Writings of Jonathan Edwards, to whom is assigned a most eminent rank among theologians and metaphysi-

POLITICAL MOVEMENTS.

ILLINOIS.—The Democratic State Convention of Illinois, lately held in that State, gave the go-by to the Wilmot Proviso, and delivered the party ocratic Convention. Among numerous resolutions adopted was the following:

" Resolved. That we look forward to the delib-"Resolved, That we look forward to the delib-erations of the Democratic National Convention, soon to assemble at Baltimore, with something of solicitude, but without distrust; believing that it will be composed of clear-headed and high-mind-ed men, who will banish discord from their coun-cils, and whose action will be such as the crisis and the times demand; and we hereby unreservedly and unconditionally pledge our cordial sup-port to the men whom they may select to bear the standard of our principles and lead us on to

State of the South could be persuaded thus to part with its freedom and responsibility.

NEW JERSEY.-The Democratic State Convention of New Jersey adjourned on the 11th inst. Much was said of the conversion of France from a Monarchy into a Republic, but nothing of the California and New Mexico. The following res-

olution was adopted:
"Resolved, That the delegates now selected by this Convention, for the Baltimore Convention, be requested to cast the vote of New Jersey for the candidate who shall receive the vote of a ma-

WISCONSIN .- The Democrats have carried Wis consin. When last heard from, Nelson Dewey, the Democratic candidate for Governor, was lead ing Tweedy, the Whig candidate, 4,000 votes. Both branches of the Legislature are largely . Democratic, and the Democratic candidates for Congress are also elected.

MARYLAND .- The Whig State Convention o Maryland met at Baltimore, last Thursday, to nominate delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, and electors, &c. The following resolutions were adopted:

were adopted:

"Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to support, at the next Presidential election, the nominees of that Convention.

"Whereas it appears, by the indications of the present Convention, that the first choice of the Whigs of Maryland is Henry Clay, of Kentucky, and that their second choice is General Zachary Taylor, of Louisiana: Therefore,

"Resolved, That the delegates who shall be appointed in this meeting be, and they are hereby, instructed to use their best efforts to secure the nomination of Henry Clay by the National Whig Convention; and if they shall be at any stage of the proceedings of said Convention convinced that the nomination of Mr. Clay cannot be effected by them, then that the said delegates be, and they are hereby, instructed to vote in said

MICHIGAN.-The Whigs of this State held their State Convention on the 11th inst., and appointed delegates to the National Whig Convention, who were instructed to vote for Mr. Clay.

GEORGIA.-The Whig State Convention of Georgia met at Milledgeville on the 8th inst, and nominated delegates to the Convention at Philadelphia, and electors. It also passed the following resolution, which, like the resolutions generally of the Southern Conventions, Whig and Democratic, has a proviso:

"Resolved, That the nomination of General Zachary Taylor for the Chief Magistracy of this Union meets the hearty concurrence of a majority of this Convention; but, in the spirit of a just and liberal concession, we stand prepared to support Henry Clay, or any other Whig who may be the nominee of the Whig party, provided the views of the nominee accord with our own on the subject of the Wilmot Provise and Southern rights."

qualifiedly to support the nominees of the Convention. The slaveholders pledge themselves. with a provise. No one can doubt the result.

Breaking.—The following article we copy from the Cincinnati Gazette. Its publication in that paper, it will be seen, has been caused by the recent occurrences in this Capital. It is possible that political managers on both sides may be reckoning without their host.

"CINCINNATI. May 1, 1848. " To the Editors of the Cincinnati Gazette:

"Gentlement: Enclosed we hand you a circular, got up and signed by a large number of Whigs in March and April, intending it for publication, but, after deliberating, some of those that signed it suggested that it might be better to suppress its publication, and let those whose names were attached act in the primary Whig meetings on the subject. Accordingly, the names were taken off the circular. But, in view of recent manifestations in the Capital of this Republic, we say, with the

date to attract votes not really belonging to the party, or to disarm by his moderate views such Democrats as may be disaffected to their own candidates.

Should Worth be chosen by the Democratic Convention, Scott by the Whig, and Taylor run independently, it would appear that, while at-

" LANY WHIGS.

se. "We recognise among our Whig brethren of the United States many whose names stand deservedly high on the roll of Fame. Among them are Thomas Corwin and John McLean, of Ohio; Henry Corwin and John McLean, of Ohio; Henry Clay, of Kentucky; John Sergeant, of Pennsylvania; J. M. Clayton, of Delaware; and Daniel Webster, of Massachusetts—either of which would command our hearty support, had we their pledge as above mentioned. We would call on our Whig brethren of the free States to lettheir our wing orethren of the free states to lecther voices be heard on this important question, in time to let the Whig National Convention, that is to assemble in the city of Philadelphia in June next, know that the candidate who will secure next, know that the candidate who will secure
the Whig votes of the free States must be fully
committed on that question. And while we would
much regret any necessity that would compel us
to leave that political party with which many of
us have acted during our past lives, yet feeling
as we do the important position which our beloved country occupies in relation to that momentous question we cannot consistently do ithermentous question, we cannot consistently do therwise than oppose a system so unjust, immoral, and ruinous in its tendency."

GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This Conference met at Pittsburg, Monday May 1st. Bishop Hedding called the Conference to order. Bishops Waugh and Morris were present. The names of delegates being called, 134 responded. J. M. Trimble, of the Ohio Conference, was elected Secretary. J. T. Peck and John Frazer were chosen assistants. Bishop Hedding addressed the Conference in a very earnest manner. The rules of the last Conference with a slight amendment, were adopted for this The usual committees were appointed; also a committee of two from each delegation, on the State of the Church,

On the second day, the Annual Conferences were called on for memorials and appeals. A memorial from Ebenezer Charge, St. Louis, was presented, in relation to the evils growing out of the division of the Church. It arraigned the administration of the Episcopacy, and gave rise to much discussion. A memorial was presented from the African Methodist Episcopal Church, over, bound hand and foot, to the National Dem- St. Louis, stating that, although 110 of the members had voted to remain with the Methodist Church South, their meeting house was taken from them, and given to the 7, while they were compelled to worship in a private room. They asked to be taken under the protection of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Referred. Another memorial of a similar character was submitted The credentials of the delegates from Canada were presented, and Mr. Green, one of the delegates, took his seat.

On the third day, Bishop Hamline took the Chair. The President presented a paper, pre-pared by the Bishops, for the consideration of the Conference, setting forth several law questions, and making suggestions in relation to alteration of the Discipline. A debate arose on a motion to print the paper in the Daily Christian Advocate. but this was finally laid upon the table. The paproposed substitution of slavery for freedom in per was then withdrawn, with the consent of th Conference, so that it might be revised. Rev. J Dixon, delegate from the English Methodists,

> A memorial was presented from J. Hamm and J. Rich, of Bangor, Maine, asking the General Conference to refund to them the money they paid, severally, to the Book Concern, in case the said Conference decided upon a division of the funds of the Church with the South. The amount claimed by the first was \$100, and \$50 by the latter. Referred to the Committee on the state of the Church.
> "Dr. Elliott presented a petition from adher-

> ing brethren in Davis county, Hartford circuit, Kentucky, soliciting to be restored to their rights, of which they had been deprived, growing out of the action of the General Conference of 1844. He also presented a petition from 80 persons of No Creed Society, in the Kentucky Conference; also, from Societies in the counties of Pike, Lincoln, Montgomery, and Warren, in Missouri: and likewise from 57 persons residing in Bates-ville, Arkansas, all of similar tenor. Referred to

> the Committee on the state of the Church. "The Doctor also presented a memorial from F Norwood, Northwestern Arkansas, asking the General Conference to make provision for the recognition of certain persons residing there as belonging to the Methodist Episcopal Church." Dr. Dixon, the English delegate, his credentials having been read, addressed the Conference, in a strain highly complimentary to this country, and, in the course of his remarks, mentioned the subject of slavery, as follows:

and, in the course of his remarks, mentioned the subject of slavery, as follows:

"It would be premature and presumptuous in me, to remark upon the circumstances which surround Methodism in the United States, owing to the brief period I have been in the country, but as far as I have been permitted to witness the effects of Methodism, I believe that you have been graciously blessed, and that its principles prevail in their full integrity and purity. I rejoice, therefore, and believe that among you is settled the true spirit and real vitality and experience of Methodism, which ought to be promoted and continue to prevail among you. I regret, however, in common with my brethren in England, that anything, that any necessity, should have arisen among you to produce the sad division which has occurred between the North and the South. Brethren, need I say that our sympathies (and I am sure I speak the feelings and opinions of every preacher in England, and of Methodism in England) are entirely on the side of liberty. Our sympathies are entirely on the side of liberty. Our sympathies are entirely on the side of the emancipation of slaves. Our desire and our prayer is, that, by the Providence of God, circumstances may arise to make it possible that this great blessing may be conferred upon all the black population of this great Continent. [An exclamation of "Amen!"] I am touching, I know, a very delicate question, but I thought it right to say that our feelings on this question are all on one side. With regard to your particular arrangements in relation to this question I have nothing to do; therefore, it would be presumptuous in me to give any opinion. I only gave the opinion I have expressed, as that which exists in England, and because, by a strange concurrence of circumstances, I happened to take a somewhat prominent part in the great contents. pressed, as that which exists in England, and because, by a strange concurrence of circumstances, I happened to take a somewhat prominent part in the great movement on the subject of slavery, which took place a few years ago in my country. I say I happened to be a member of the great National Committee on Emancipation, at the time the measure was carried in England. I understood the question very well, and felt a deep interest in it."

On the fifth day, Dr. Peck, from the committee On the fifth day, Dr. Peck, from the committee to which was referred the letter of Dr. Pierce, delegate from the Church South, proposing fraternal relations, reported a preamble and resolution, declining the proposal, and refusing to recognise Dr. Pierce in his official character, although expressing a willingness to tender to him all the courtesies due him as a private gentleman. The report gave rise to debate, during which Mr. Tomlinson, of Kentucky, said "he most heartily approved of the resolution of the Committee on the state of the Church; and notwithstanding he was from a slaveholding State—notwithstanding he was born and reared in a slaveholding he was from a slaveholding State—notwithstanding he was born and reared in a slaveholding State, out of which he had never been many days, he would repeat that he approved of the resolution. He knew it was somewhat important he should express himself with caution, on account of the prejudices which prevail in that community. He, however, intended to consult his own conscience in a matter of this kind. And he would now say, in the language of the Rev. Dr. Dixon, that the sympathies of this General Control is a state of the poet, Lammenais, come next. Albert stands 25th on the list out their truth of the poet, Lammenais, come next. Albert stands 25th on the list of the 2d arrondissement. MM. Ledru Rollin, Flocon, and Louis Blane, are much lower in the list, but their truth is said to be certain. Odillon Barrot returns a said to be certain. Conference are entirely on the side of liberty-[Exclamation of 'Amen!'] But he would now ay, although it was a little premature, and was a painful fact, that the prevailing sympathies of the Church South were on the side of Slavery, [A voice, 'No doubt of it.'] He hoped that no rother would feel himself hurt at this frank anuncement of his opinion on this subject. This was his honest conviction, and, as an honest man and a Christian, he hesitated not to avow it. And he would now express the opinion, as a conscienious man, that we could not fraternize with the

simply to propose that the resolution be amended so as to read thus: " Provided, however, That nothing in this reso Trouted, however, I nat nothing in this resolution shall be so construed as to operate as a bar to any propositions from Dr. Pierce, or any other representative of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, towards the settlement of existing difficulties between-that body and this."

The amendment was seconded. The amendment was adopted, the report as mended was then agreed to, and a letter to Dr. Pierce was ordered to be prepared in conformity

On the sixth day, Dr. Peck raported a resolution from the Committee on the state of the Church, calling upon the Bishops for information concerning the cases in which the plan of separation had been violated by the Church South

[We shall continue our abstract of the proeedings of this body, a full report of which we ind in the Pittsburg Christian Advocate. We earn that Dr. Pierce has replied, stating that, enceforth, any proposition for the establishment of fraternal relations between the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Church South, must ome from the former.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA-ONE WEEK

The Cambria arrived last Saturday morning n fourteen days from Liverpool, bringing dates from that place, and London, to the 29th ult. The intelligence is important, and may be summed up as follows:

Money market firm-no fall in the price of otton-advance in that of breadstuffs-increasing discontent in Ireland-tranquillity in France, elections peaceably terminated, and Moderates in the ascendency-Italians twice victorious over the Austrians-King Albert dissatisfied at the project of establishing a Republic in Lombardybloody battle between the Danes and Prussians. and the taking of Schleswig Holstein by the

12.000; the Prussians a still larger number. The battle continued from 3 o'clock in the afternoon till 11 at night. The German troops, after taking possession of Schleswig, advanced upon and seized

resolve to resist the legislative independence of resolve to resist the legislative independence of Ireland at every risk. John O'Connell tells him that his words pass by him as the idle wind. He further says, if his lordship will arm the Protestfurther says, if his lordship will arm the Protestants, he (Mr. O'C.) will recommend the Catholies to arm. Mr. O'Brien has proceeded to the southern part of Ireland, to rouse the people there.

England .- The Government Security Bill has received the royal assent. Its tendency is doubtful. Some suppose that it will only increase the discontent. About fifty members of the House of Commons, including Messrs. Hume, Cobden, Bright, Kershaw, Walmsley, Thompson, and other leading Reformers, having formed an organization in favor of four of the six points of the Charter, meetings are now in progress in different parts of England, to sustain the project. The four points are—Household Suffrage, Vote The four points are-Household Suffrage, Vote by Ballot, Triennial Parliaments, and Equal

A letter from Lord Shrewsbury states that the A letter from Lord Shrewsbury states that the Pope, upon receiving the Envoy from the United States accredited to the Court of Rome, said, I shall be extremely happy to enter into a treaty with so great a nation, especially with one in which the Church has nothing to fear from the Government, nor the Government from the Church

From Willmer & Smith's European Times Prom Willmer & Smith's European Times.

Political affairs on the Continent generally continue of an exciting charactef, and of the highest interest to Americans. In commercial matters there appears to be a general though gradual improvement, notwithstanding the feverish state of affairs throughout Europe, and the political agitation in all parts of Great Britain and Ireland.

political agitation in all parts of Great Britain and Ireland.

The French election had taken place, and all passed off, as far as heard from, peacefully. The moderate republican candidates were in the ascendant in every arrondissement of Paris.

M. Lamartine and the moderate party head the lists, while the commissaries of M. Ledru Rollin are represented as at a great discount.

After the extraordinary excitement in the Parisian capital incident to the prodigious display of troops and National Guards that took place last week, our neighbors have subsided into a calm. Not fewer than 400,000 armed men assisted at the recent great spectacle of national fraternization; and this demonstration, with the introduction of a considerable body of troops of the line into the capital, have concurred in maintaining public order.

Indeed the quietness which prevails, and the paucity of actual voters compared with the number of real electors, would argue an indifference of public spirit, rather than any vehement degree of patriotism one way or the other. As the returns would only be complete on Friday in Paris, we shall have scarcely time to form a deliberate opinion of the general result of this election, upon which depends the future happiness of France.

The three projected to discuss the Constitutional distribution of the spenal result of this election, upon which depends the future happiness of France, and the general peace of the world.

In the mean time, great complaints are made or the open bribery and corruption inseparable from universal suffrage. Stringent endeavors have been made by the authorities to prevent an abuse of the elective franchise; but as many totes have each procured, with apparent facility, and the western and through the army, and Louis Blanc and Albert through their pensioned overiers unemployed, the purity of election is not allogether in measulate or free from suspicion.

The Provisional Government has also passed as decree, definitively abolishing alsavery in all the colonies and possessions of the French Republic. The decree is to take effect woments and form of which is to be sixed by the National Assembly. All traffic in slaves is to be interdicted between proprietors from he date of the publication of the decree, and measures to be take that it was been and the introduction of free laborers from Sengal, as at present of the heat air months, the shares of the State, and the world wo

unfinished lines will no doubt be seized upon also,

return is said to be certain. Odillon Barrot, L'Herbette, Vivan, and Quenitte, son of the Conventionalist, have been elected in the Department of the Aisne. All the coal-porters, boatmen, &c., in Paris, voted for Prince Louis Napoles.

leon.
On Wednesday, Mr. Richard Rush, the Minister of the United States in Paris, waited on M. Lamartine at the Hotel de Ville, and formally recognised the French Republic in the name of

the American Union.

The French army now comprises 537,000 men, and has greatly increased since the Revolution. In the provinces great discontent prevails, and the schemes of the ultras to overthrow the Government. tious man, that we could not fraternize with the Methodist Episcopal Church South, as a genuine branch of the Wesleyan Methodist family. But he would say, on the other land, that if they wished to break up the Methodist Episcopal Church, they would do so by fraternizing with the Church South. He had no doubt of it. They could not fraternize with that Church. He rose simply to propose that the resolution be amended

VERY LATE FROM MEXICO.

The steamship New Orleans arrived at New Orleans on the 7th instant, from Vera Cruz, having sailed on the 3d. She brought over Generals Pillow, Towson, and Cushing, and a large number of officers belonging to the United States

At the latest advices from the capital, the pros pects of the ratification of the treaty and the es-tablishment of peace were brightening. The American Commissioners were about setting out for Queretaro, the temporary seat of the Mexi-

can Government.

Major General Scott and staff left the city of Mexico on the 22d, and reached Vera Cruz on the 29th. They immediately took passage on the ship St. Petersburg, and sailed for New York. The Army Court of Inquiry is expected to re-assemble either at New Orleans or in this city, to

THIRTIETH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

Senate.—Numerous resolutions were present ed, and several bills reported. The Senate ther resumed the consideration of the Yucatan Bill.

Mr. Lewis then moved to amend the amendment submitted by the Senator from Mississippi,

ment submitted by the Senator from Mississippi, [Mr. Davis,] by inserting at the commencement the following preamble:

"Whereas an extraordinary war is now being waged by the Indians upon the white population of Yucatan, which, if not arrested, threatens the destruction of the white race; and whereas Yucatan, as one of the States of Mexico, is entitled to the protection of the Mexican Government; and whereas, by reason of the existing war, the au-thority of the Mexican Government has been to a great degree suppressed within the limits of Mex-ico, and the military authority of the United States substituted in its stead; and whereas to such substitution is to be mainly attributed the impunity which is now given to cruelty and out rage on the part of the insurgents—justice and good faith to Yucatan, as well as the existing arother Indian invasions of Mexican territory dur-ing the war, that the United States, having superseded the power of Mexico, should assume the protection of Yucatan until Mexico shall be in a condition to resume the same."

And to add at the close of the bill the following

oviso: "Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to require that no protection hereby afforded to the people of Yucatan shall be withdrawn until Mexico is in a situation to resume the same: And provided, further, That no warrant is hereby intended to be given for the

length, in opposition to the bill.

Mr. Cass obtained the floor, and the Senate ad-

House.-The joint resolution for the paymen

SENATE. - Memorials and petitions were pre-Senate.— Alemorials and petitions were presented by Messrs. Greene, Dickinson, and Dix. Mr. Underwood introduced a joint resolution, which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed, providing for the collection by the Commissioner of the Patent Office, to be embraced in missioner of the Patent Office, to be embraced in his report annually, information: 1. As to the value of the agricultural productions of the several States, the amount of labor employed, price of labor in each State, &c. 2. The number and value of the manufacturing establishments in the several States, quantity and value of manufactures, labor employed, price in each State, &c. 3. Authorizing the employment of postmasters in the several States for this object, and requiring them to answer all questions and give all other information which they may be able to communicate.

Several private bills were reported, and severa The bill for the relief of bona fide settlers under the act for the armed occupation of Florida, was

passed.

The consideration of Mr. Johnson's resolution calling on the President to state why the nomina tions of certain officers have not been sent in, wa

resumed.

Mr. Johnson replied to the remarks yesterday made by Mr. Allen. He had no idea, he said, of censuring in advance, nor had he expected to be compelled to censure at all, the conduct of the Executive. He desired merely to give the President an opportunity to set himself right before the Senate, as to why it had not been in his power to communicate certain appointments to the Senate.

He had heard surprise expressed, by friends of the President, that the nominations had not been sent in, and solicitude that the President should reliave himselves. relieve himself from any suspicion of unjustifial

motives.

He then proceeded to discuss the constitution He then proceeded to discuss the constitutional question, as to whether the Senate has the right to call for this information, contending that the Senate had the right, and combating the position of Mr. Allen, that the tendency to usurpation of power is greater on the part of the Legislative than the Executive department of the Government. If views such as expressed by the Senator from Ohio were to govern here, it would prove that the will of the Executive might command, whenever his own reputation rendered it necessary to command.

There is a great question of public safety, he said, introduced in the question, based on the doctrine promulgated by Mr Monroe, reiterated by Mr. Polk in his message two years ago, and repeated in his present message. The Senator from Ohio foresaw, two years ago, the existence of a state of things like the present, and urged the consideration of a resolution on the subject, but without success. The foundation of the doctrine is, that we have interests and institutions of our own, opposed to those of the European continent, which it is our duty to look after and protect—that we should cut loose entirely from European Governments, leaving them to the full enjoyment of their institutions if they prefer them, simply desiring that they will not interfere with the policy which we have deemed it necessary to adopt on this continent.

on this continent.

No one, he said, can doubt that the decree has No one, he said, can doubt that the decree has gone forth, that the period is fast approaching, when the last foothold of European domination on this continent must be relinquished. Yet Yucatan is of vast importance to England; and it does not follow, because there may be an entire and fundamental change in the Government of England, that England will not remain, that her people will not remain, and that her policy will not remain. She has now a chance to make an acquisition in the same manner all her colonies have been obtained, he believed, with the exception of Scotland. Would she hesitate, when her interest is to be promoted, and her character for humanity elevated?

ty elevated?

He understood that there were four companies He understood that there were four companies of British troops now actually in the southern province of Yucatan—thus indicating the intention of England in this matter. If we refuse now to come to the assistance of Yucatan, and England takes possession, we shall have no cause to complain. And when had England, after once obtaining possession of a country, relinquished it? She might do it in the case of Yucatan, but it

She might do it in the case of Yucatan, but it would be the first time.

The consequences to the United States of allowing England to take possession, were pointed out—the immense power which it would give her, with her feet also planted in Cuba and in the Bahamas; the control of the Gulf of Mexico would be lost to us. He had no belief that England would now externat to obtain her. would be lost to us. He had no belief that England would now attempt to obtain by force possession of Yucatan; in that he agreed with the Senator from South Carolina; but she might and probably would use the peaceable measures now in her power to obtain possession, unless we afforded the protection required. She would then possess the gate to the great artery which compands one half our empire.

He then went into an examination of the facts connected with the present condition of Yucatan, and her relations to Mexico. He drew the conclusion from these, that Yucatan is an independent Government, as entirely separate from Mexico as she is from China. But if this were otherwise, and we were at peace with Mexico, he would still interfere, from motives of humanity. The terms of the armistice required that things should remain as they were. No armistice would be construed to rewait on partit to every the be construed to permit one party to overrun the country, and require the other to sit by quietly. without interference. It was our duty, under the armistice, even admitting Yucatan to be a part

of Mexico, to interfere for her protection.

The argument which had been used for years on all questions of such a character—"the dange of involving the country in war"—had lost, per haps by its frequent repetition, and its frequent refutation by the course of events, all its terrors. Notwithstanding frequent predictions to the contrary, our country yet remained with the strong est Government on the face of the earth. At the conclusion of Mr. Cass's speech, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Execuess, and then adjourned.

House.—The only subject of importance before the House to-day was the bill for the admission of Wisconsin into the Union, which was again debated in Committee of the Whole, reported to the House with sundry amendments, some of which were agreed to, when, without final action on the bill, the House adjourned.

Senate.—After the presentation of petitions on motion of Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, the resolution respecting unconfirmed acting military offi cers was passed over.

Formal action was had upon sundry unimport

taken up.

Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, spoke at length in opposition to the bill. He denied that there existed any general disaffection in that region; and contended that the disorders there were but the result of injustice on the part of the white population towards the Indians. He believed whole affair now to be a mere party contest among the Spanish inhabitants, and uot a war between the races; and that, therefore, neither humanity nor expediency authorized our interference, but the contrary.

humanity nor expediency authorized our interference, but the contrary.

Mr. Davis remarked that the British Government, having obtained the right to possess a section of country immediately connected with Yucatan, under treaty with Spain, in 1783, for the purpose of cutting logwood, &c., it would be utterly impossible for this Government to take possession of Yucatan, without coming in contact with the interests, if not the rights, of England, and consequently engendering difficulties with that nation. Aggressions on the part of this Government would but create jealousy and hatred on the part of other nations; while a rigid, uniform adherence to peace would result in begetting a disposition abroad to come into the fold of our country's growing, tranquil greatness.

The disposition to aid weaker parties, in neighboring provinces, proved the curse of Rome; and a similar course on the part of England has virtually placed numerous Eastern countries under a similar course on the part of England has vir-tually placed numerous Eastern countries under the control of that Government; and, should the system proposed in the bill under consideration be carried out by this Government, who can tell over what people or nation our authority will not ultimately extend, or foretell the consequences of such a course upon the stability and interests of our own Government.

Mr. Davis having concluded, the Senate ad-

journed.

House.—This morning, the House passed the bill for the admission of the State of Wisconsin into the Union.

Mr. Bocock moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill relating to the compensation to deputy postmasters was passed; and he took occasion to express his views in favor of the measure as it came from the Senate, without the amendment of the House. He argued in favor of paying that class of officers more than they have heretofore received.

Mr. Vinton, for the purpose of getting up the Appropriation bills, moved the previous question.

Mr. Stephens moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table; whereupon, the yeas and

consider on the table; whereupon, the yeas and nays were taken, and the question was decided in he negative. The vote by which the bill was passed was re

considered, and it was recommitted to the Com-nittee on the Post Office and Post Roads. The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and resumed the consideration of the bill for the payment of revolutionary and other pensions; and, without coming to any conclusion thereon, the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

Senate.—The bill admitting Wisconsin among the States of the Union, as passed by the House, was received, and referred to the Committee on

was received, and referred to the Committee on Territories.

A number of petitions were presented.

Mr. Douglas introduced a bill granting Iowa the right of way through the public lands to the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, for the construction of a railroad.

Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, introduced a bill relative to the settlement of land claims.

The bill providing for the payment of interest on money advanced by the State of Alabama, during the Indian war, was taken up.

Mr. Pearce's amendment, including Maryland, was adopted, and the bill was passed.

A bill extending the provisions of the bounty land laws, as passed by the House, was amended, and passed.

The resolution calling upon the President for a list of those officers serving in the army whose appointments have not been submitted to the action of the Senate, was taken up.

Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, as the author of the resolution, continued his argument in favor of it. He reviewed the conduct of our Presidents, from Washington down to Polk, in reference to all the prominent national topics of their times.

Mr. Johnson challenged Mr. Allen to say, (he

eron, the Senate went into Executive session.

House.—The House was occupied the entire day in the consideration of a bill for the relief of Margaret Meade, the widow and executrix of Richard W. Meade. Mr. Meade was a merchant, and for a long time resided in Spain. He had unliquidated claims of a large amount against the Spanish Government, growing out of contracts and two years' imprisonment.—\$373,879.88. Owing to the failure of Spain to ratify, within six months, the treaty of 1919 for the cession of the Floridas, (in which his claim was provided for,) circumstances intervened, before the renewal of negotiations, that rendered the provisions of that treaty appropriate to his claim. In 1820, his that treaty appropriate to his claim. In 1820, his claims were liquidsted and their validity acknowledged by both parties, in the faith that Spain alone was to be responsible for the debt. In 1834, the first and third articles of the treaty between Spain and the Untted States renoun all claims preferred by each against the other, and the claimant was thus left to seek redress by

he United States.

The bill for this purpose was debated, not only to-day, but on several occasions previously; and it was by a vote of yeas 118, nays 38, laid upon the table. And the House adjourned until to-

May 13.

Mr. Jefferson Davis presented a memorial from Messrs. King and Young, of New York, offering their services in raising a regiment of volunteers for Yucatan, and asking the aid of the Government for that purpose. The memorialists state that the regiment will be raised, armed, and equipped, whether the aid is or is not afforded, as hundreds are now ready to embark, and are only awaiting the action of Congress on the bill before them.

Petitions and memorials were also presented by Messrs. Calhoun, Dix, Mason, Douglas, and

adopted, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish a statement of the amount and value of the iron and manufactures of iron imported into the United States from 1st July, 1847, to 1st May, 1848, and the quantity and value of all mineral coal so imported.

Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, offered a resolutio

Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the Secretary of the Navy to lay before the Senate all the papers connected with the application of Mrs. Cassin, widow of Com. Cassin, for a pension.

Mr. Dayton offered a resolution, instructing the Secretary of the Senate to ascertain why the report on the Pea Patch case has not been printed, according to the order of the Senate Adopted.

Mr. Hannegan laid on the table of the Senate a resolution of inquiry into the expediency of establishing the consulate of Muscat, in the dominions of the Imaum, on the same footing as those at Tangiers, Tripoli, and Tunis, in the Barbary States.

States.

Mr. Douglas offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Military Committee to inquire into the expediency of amending the law approved 23d April, 1808, appropriating annually \$200,000 for arming the whole militia of the United States and Territories, so as to increase the same to an amount equal to the present wants of the country.

Mr. Dix, from the Committee on Comme

Mr. Dix, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to admit certain articles, the growth or production of Canada, free of duty, conditionally that similar articles shall also be admitted from this country into Canada free of duty.

The Post Office Bill, with amendments, as it yesterday passed the House, was taken up, and some of the amendments concurred in and others rejected.

and matters.

Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, gave notice of intention to ask leave to introduce a bill for settling land claims.

The special order of the day, being the bill for the armed protection of the Yucatanese, was taken up.

Committee on Frinting, the cause of the tempt in the printing of the Senate, and why the report on the Pea Patch case had not been furnished.

Mr. Cameron replied, that he had been sick, and absent from the Senate, for some days; but he thought it was a mistake that there had been any delay in the printing, or that it had not been as well done as usual. Committee on Printing, the cause of the delay in the printing of the Senate, and why the report on the Pea Patch case had not been furnished.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the bill authorizing the temporary military occupation of Yucatan.

Mr. Miller addressed the Senate in opposition

Mr. Miller addressed the Senate in opposition to the bill. If he could look upon it as a measure of humanity alone, he should have no hesitation in giving it his support. But the question had been so managed as to strip it of its humane character, and to place it upon the ground of expediency. It is a case in which, at the same time that charity and assistance are solicited by Gov. Mendez, he offers to pay us for it with the sovereignty of his country. And at the time this application was made, Mr. Mendez was not Governor, and had no authority to make the application or the tender.

tender.

The manner in which the application had been The manner in which the application had been presented by the Executive was also objected to, and the course of the Secretary of State on the subject commented upon—the silence which had been for so long a time maintained, before these cries of distress had been responded to by the Department. It was not until this offer of sovereignty was made, accompanied by the threat that if aid was not furnished by us, she would go to England or Spain for assistance, that any movement had been made by the Executive.

Here was the consideration accompanying the

ment had been made by the Executive.

Here was the consideration accompanying the application for our humanity, and then the President was prepared to send in his message—making the humanity question merely collateral to

ing the humanity question merely collateral to the question of policy.

This policy had been settled, by the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, to mean, that because there is danger that England will take Yucatan, therefore we must take her—that it is a race between the Lion and the Eagle, watching for their victim, as to which shall seize her first. Instead of alarming the humane feelings of our nature to rush at once to the assistance of the distressed and suffering, they had sat down

of the distressed and suffering, they had sat down here, discussing questions of policy.

He denied that, if we were at peace with Mexico, we should have any shadow of pretence for taking possession in the manner proposed—that England would have just as good grounds for taking possession of a State of this Union—and that there is no Government in Yucatan which possesses the power to sell the sovereignty of the people of that State to the United States.

It had been said in the public prints that the President is not in favor of this measure; but enough had been seen, in the course of this debate, to show the contrary—that the object is acquisition.

bate, to show the contrary—that the object is acquisition.

Mr. M. further contended, that if under the armistice we had a right to take possession, we had an equal right to drive out any English troops which might be found in any quarter of the territory, and that such course would inevitably involve us in war with Great Britain. He was opposed, by seizing upon Yucatan, to doing the very thing of which we accuse England of an intention to do. If it is wrong in her, it is wrong in her,

The application of Mr. Monroe's doctrine to this case he considered a gross perversion of the principle. We propose to do the very thing which Mr. Monroe said England, France, and other European nations, should not do—to seize upon a State of this continent. Mr. Monroe intended that the rule should not only apply to European nations, but to ourselves. If England has no right to interfere, upon what principle have we the right? And yet the doing this, it is said, will be carrying out the principle of Mr. Monroe.

Senate, and moved an adjournment, but gave way to
Mr. Clarke, who offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the President to inform the Senate whether any order has been given to all or any of our squadron in the Gulf, to proceed to Yucatan, for the protection of the white population; and if so, to communicate a copy of such orders, and any other correspondence on the subject.

The Senate then adjourned

HOUSE.—Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, introduced a bill for the relief of the West Feliciana Railroad Company. Read twice and referred.

Mr. Adams, of Kentucky, presented certain resolutions of the Legislature of that State, which were appropriately referred.

Mr. Conger, from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution calling on the Treasury De-

partment to state the reasons why certain papers have not been furnished, so as to enable the printers to complete the printing of the report on Commerce and Navigation. Lies over:

The House then, in Committee of the Whole, took up the private calendar, and was occupied for the remainder of the day in discussing the bill to may the legal representatives of Benjamin bill to pay the legal representatives of Benjamin Hodges, late of Maryland, deceased, \$280, for a slave who was conveyed from the United States on board the British fleet, in the year 1814, and on board the British fleet, in the year 1814, and not recovered by Hodges or his legal representatives. The claim is made under the first article of the Treaty of Ghent, and the \$280 is the estimated average value of slaves, established by the commissioners under that treaty.

The bill, of course, gave rise to a debate on the subject of Slavery, in which Messrs. Tuck, Rhett, Chapman, Collamer, Giddings, Woodward, and others, participated.

In the course of the speech of Mr. Giddings, some rather exciting remarks passed between

some rather exciting remarks passed between him and Mr. Holmes, of South Carolina, as to the cause of the former's expulsion in 1842, which Mr. Holmes alleged was for endeavoring, "surreptitionsly," to put in a petition. This Mr. Giddings denied, and Mr. Holmes reiterated, appealing to the Journal for the truth of his statement. Mr. Giddings end that if the Journal for Lournal Recognition of the statement. Giddings said, that if the Journal proved that, it would prove a falsehood.

This Mr. Gayle seemed to consider personal to-

ward Mr. Holmes; but the latter did not think so, and Mr. Giddings disclaimed any intention to be personal. Finally, the affair passed off very

leasantly.

The Committee rose, without coming to any con-lusion on the bill, and the House adjourned. MAY 15.

MAY 15.

Senate.—The chief topic of interest was the Yucatan Bill, in opposition to which, Mr. Calhoun addressed the Senate at length. He scouted the idea that England was designing to interfere with Yucatan; maintained that our interposition was not in accordance with Mr. Monroe's declaration; did not conceive that the possession of Yucatan was necessary to insure protection to our commerce in the Gulf; and insisted that the miserable factiousness and want of patriotism of the Yucatanese diminished their claims on our humanity. Mr. Bagby obtained the floor, and the subject was laid over.

The Senate took up the bill for ventilating ships, &c., ordered it to be engrossed, and the

House.—The bill to refund money for expense incurred, and subsistence or transportation fur-nished, for the use of volunteers, before they were mustered into the service, was taken out of committee, put upon its passage, and carried.

The bill to continue, amend, and alter the charter of the City of Washington, was also taken from its place in the calendar, and passed without

from its place in the calendar, and passed without amendment.

Upon a motion by Mr. Henley, to reconsider, with a view to amendment in the sixth section, with regard to certain restrictions upon the exercise of the right of suffrage, a debate arose, in which Messrs. Henley, McLane, Jones of Tennessee, Sims, and Starkweather, took part; and then the motion was laid on the table.

Mr. Stewart, of Pennsylvania, introduced a resolution "That the Secretary of the Treasury report the aggregate amount of the exports and imports during the three quarters of the years 1847 and 1848, ending on the 31st of March; also, the amount of specie exported and imported during said periods—showing separately the amount of each exported to or imported from England." This proposition gave rise to a discursive debate, in which Mr. Stewart, Mr. C. J. Ingersoll, Mr. Vinton, and Mr. Bayly, participated, and Mr. Vinton, and Mr. Bayly, participated, and which resulted in the amendment of the resolution so as to extend the tables of exports and imports of produce and specie as far back as the year 1824; and in this shape the proposition was adopted. The House they adjourned.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL The sales of beef for the past week amounted to 700 tierces, at steady prices. Fine brands are scarce, and much sought after. Holders of old scarce, and much sought after. Holders of old prime pork having advanced their prices, there has been a pause in the demand. A few barrels mess have been taken for Ireland, and new prime mess has been taken freely for ship stores. At the provision sales on Tuesday, 1,050 boxes bacon found free buyers at full prices, and about 200

proved demand. The transactions in cheese, for want of supply, have been limited. Our import want of supply, have een limited. Our import list shows an immense arrival of lard; the demand, however, has kept pace with the supply, and prices of fine quality have been supported, whilst in middling and inferior sorts there is a slight reduction, all that has been offered having found purchasers.

The corn market has been animated, and a brisk business has been received at further ed.

brisk business has been passing, at further advanced rates for wheat, flour, Indian corn, and Indian corn meal. The demand for Ireland is active, which, with the cold, backward spring weather, induces holders to display increased con-

to above. Price 25 cents. WM. HARNED, Agent,
May 18.

OFFICE FOR PATENTS.

DETER H. WATSON, Attorney and Solicitor of Patents,
ings, and solicits Letters Patent for New Inventions, in this
country and in Europe, and transacts with promptness all
business belouging to his profession; for which, his charges
are moderate.

Persons at a distance, by sending their medels, or a pen
or pencil sketch, with a short description of their invention,
by letter, may be informed whether it be patentable, and
how the patent can be obtained without the expense and inconvenience of a journey to Washington.

Those who desire to send models, can do so with entire
safety, by boxing them up and forwarding them by any of

convenience of a journey to Washington.

Those who desire to send models; can do so with entire safety, by boxing them up and forwarding them by any of the Expresses which run between this city and almost every part of the country.

Being a Practical Mechanic, he can readily understand the parts and judge of the utility of an invention, from a rough drawing and description.

All models and confidential communications are kept with the most scrupulous care and secrecy.

Those who may visit this city, to make personal examinations of the Models of patented inventions, R covris, &c., preparatory to applying for letters patent for their own inventions, would find it to their advantage to call upon him immediately upon their arrival, as he can furnish them with such information as will greatly facilitate the transaction of their business, and materially aid them in securing their rights.

Persons are frequently subjected to long and tedious delay and accumulated expenses, in obtaining patents, in consequence of having their papers and drawings imperfectly or improperly prepared; and when obtained, after so much trouble and cost, the patent often fails to protect the invention, from the same causes which produced the delay. All these difficulties may be avoided by the employment of a competent and faithful Agent residing at the seal of Government, where he has daily access to the models and specifications of patented inventions, and other sources of information that do not exist elsewhere, which usually enables him to draw up specifications that will amply secure the just claims of the inventors, and at the same time avoid an interference with old inventions. By this means the rejection of an application is generally prevented, and a strong and valid natent insured.

spectfully refer to all persons for whom he had business.

Office on F street, between Seventh and Eighth streets, opposite the United States Patent Office, Washington, D. C. N. B. Letters must be post paid.

April 18. THOMAS BUTLER, Boot and Shoe Maker, may still be found at his old stand, No. 225 Pratt street, Baltimore prepared to manufacture the cheapest and best work, for ladies or gentlemen.

April 29.

DR. JOHN ROSE, Bettenic Physician, and Practitioner of Electro-Magnetism, may be found at his office, 22 West Pract street, Baltimore, until 2 A. M., and between it and 2 and after 5 F. M., unless professionally engaged.

we the right? And yet the doing this, it is said, will be carrying out the principle of Mr. Monroe, that there shall be no interference.

The evidence of Com. Perry was quoted, to show that duplicity on the part of Gov. Mender had led to the hostility of the Indians, and even excited the indignation of a portion of the white population.

If we took possession of Yucatan, the next movement, in the present state of Europe, would be a similar application from Cuba. He should not like to see Great Britain take possession of Cuba; but he would not be willing, for that reason, that we should take possession of her ourselves.

The true course, in all such cases, was to say to Great Britain, openly and decidedly, that we will not permit her to take possession.

At the conclusion of Mr. Miller's remarks, Mr. Calhoun expressed his intention to address the Senate, and moved an adjournment, but gave Mr. Clarke, who offered a resolution, which was classed with the president to inform the chart of the North without clasps or aprings, and war worn on the bare gum, without clasps or aprings, and war variety to answer the desired purpose.

West Pratt street, Baltimore, altends in 2 all and after 5 P. M., unless professionally engaged.

April 22.

JUST PUBLISHED,

POSITION and Duties of the North with regard to Slatexaminer of July, 1833. An interesting and neat coverset of years of pages. Price, 10 cents single, 21 per dozent population.

THE TEETH.

DENTISTRY.—Dr. Leach, Surgeon and Mechanical Dentist, North Charles street, opposite St. Paul's church, Baltimore, attends to all Dental operations in the best manner, and at very reasonable prices. Having facilities not possession.

At the conclusion of Mr. Miller's remarks, Mr. Calhoun expressed his intention to address the Senate, and moved an adjournment, but gave

Mr. Clarke, who offered a resolution, which was a set of from air to eight made by Dr. L. so as to be supposed.

THE NATIONAL ERA.

THE NATIONAL ERA.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The Anniversary of this Society was held at the Broadway Taneranacte, in New York, May 9th. This large house was well filled with a high ly respectable audience. Arthur Tappan, Esq., President of the Society, took the chair at three o'clock, P. M. The Throne of Grace was addressed by Rev. Charles W. Gardner, pastor of one of the colored churches of Philadelphia. The Rev. Duncan B. Dunbar, of the Baptist church, of New York, then read the tenth Psalm.

An abstract of the Annual Report was read by the Corresponding Secretary. A Liberty song was sung by Masters Luca, accompanied by the youngest, an interesting lad of ten years, on the piano forte.

The following resolutions were then presented.

The following resolutions were then presented.

The following resolutions were then presented by Mr. Lewis Tappan, on behalf of the Commit-

ee of Arrangements: RESOLUTIONS

No! I tell you it is you who are the Government; and, if you are in need of a reform, why, convert yourselves, and you will then elect a converted Government, and a converted Congress! It is perfectly idle for you, who are the responsible authors of all that your representatives are doing, to complain about your Government. You talk about your wanting men of firmness at Washington, in your Representatives' Hall—and particularly from the North. You say that you have a great many doughfaced Representatives. Well, so you have! And why? Because your Representatives have a more doughfaced constituency at home. [Applause.] Let the people themselves stand up, and there will be no difficulty about the matter. Look back to the history of New Hampshire, for I am here in New York; whereas, if I were in my own State, I should speak of its history to its citizens. But to recurlook back, I say, to your history of New York, and tell me when you have had a Representative who would bow so low as to lose caste at home! I believe you never had one. Well! There was an old saying among the Romans, that the soldier should be more afraid of the face of his general than of the face of the enemy. Perhaps you may gather some hint from this saying, and find out the propriety of making your Representatives afraid of you! Before General Scott set out for Mexico, he was a good deal worried about a certain "fire in the rear." [Laughter.] Now, that is just what you want for your Representatives! [Appleuse.] You want true men for your Representatives at Washington; and if they should happen to hesitate, and break, and fall back, why then there is this fire in the rear to meet them! This is the place and this is the way to do it. Suppose, though, you do elect a RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That we are grateful to the God of the oppressed, that the Anti-Slavery cause has so greatly advanced during the past year, amid the opposition of enemies, the apathy of nominal friends, and the willingness of the majority of electors to sacridee humanity and liberty on the altar of party.

Resolved, That as great reforms, on moral subjects, do not occur except under the influence of religious principles—that as "the church is an organisation to put down all moral evil; either within her own body or out of it"—and as "there is no power out of the church that could sustain slavery an hour, if it were not sustained by it," a sclemn responsibility rests upon every disciple of Christ, to employ his resources for the externination of this hateful crime against man, and this odious sin against God.

Resolved, That as the Bible is the acknowledged standard of morals in this nation, as its divine Author has directed all men to search the Scriptures, and as it is provided in the Constitution of the American Bible Society that endeavors shall be made for circulating the Scriptures throughout the United States and their Territories, that institution is bound to see that every slave in this land, who can read, is supplied with a copy, either through its auxiliaries or otherwise, without unnecessary delay.

with a copy, either through its auxiliaries or otherwise, without unnecessary delay.

Resoived, That it is a subject of congratulation that so many ecclesiastical and political bodies, and individuals, have, during the past year, borne testimony to the unrighteousness of slavery, and the war for its extension—to the incompatibility of involuntary servitude with true republicanism and pure Christianity; and that we trust that these testimonies will be greatly multiplied, until every sound divine and honest statesman in the land will until ne donounem plaracy on land as well as on the high seas.

Resolved, That we contemplate with peculiar satisfaction the efforts making by the free people of color to engage in agricultural pursuits and establish educasional societies, believing that it is emphatically true, with respect to them, that XNOWLEDGE IS FOWER.

Resolved, That the war on Mexico, begun for the purpose of extending slavery, has been continued to save the Administration from disgrace; that the results of the war confer no true glory on this country, but contrariwise, shame; that the code of ethics which induces men to vote for supplies, and which exults in victories, while the war itself is denounced, is absurd and pernicious; and that honor, humanity, and particism, demand peace without robbery, and a settlement of boundaries without slavery.

Resolved, That we rejouce in the overthrow of a tyrannical censorship of the press in Paris, in the establishment of a free Government in France. in the decree for the inmediate

houndaries without slavery.

Resoluced, That we rejoue in the overthrow of a tyrannical censorship of the press in Paris, in the establishment of a free Government in France, in the decree for the immediate abolition of slavery in all the French colonies and dependencies, and—in the maintenance of a free press in Washington.

Resolved, That we sympathize alike with nations and individuals who cast off the shackles of oppression, and resolve to be free; and hold in detestation tyrannical power, whether exercised at the head of a nation or of a plantation—that we elecome to these free States fugitives from political or personal slavery from every State and clime under Heaven—that we consider it a privilege and a cluty to shield them from assault, arrest, and annoyance, and to aid them in scenring an asylum for themselves and 'their families, with the enjoyment of civil and religious freedom.

Resolved, That we contemplate with delight the progress of emancipation in the colonies of Sweden, Denmark, and France, in Labore, Feru, and New Granada, and expressly hope that the last spot on earth where slavery exists will not be the Republic that was first to proclaim the equality of man, and his inalienable title to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

man, and his inalienable title to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

Resolved, That the manly conduct of Hon. John P. Hale, in the Senate of the United States, and of Messrs. Giddings, Palfrey, and Tuck, in the House of Representatives, entitle them to the respect and gratitude of all who truly adopt the great Republican watchword, "Liberty—Equality—Fraternity;" and that this respect and gratitude should also be awarded to all who have stood up fearlessly in Congress or in State Le islatures for the rights of man.

Resolved, That we highly approve of the principles of the Liberty party, and the nomination of Messrs. Hale and King for the two highest offices in the gift of the People; and hope that every elector who is opposed to slavery or its extension—to war and its atrocities—and who desires to rescue the country from the reproach under which it lies in view of other

men are atraid of it. They will come to you and say, "It is all very well, but don't agitate!" As if agitation were the bane of fivil and social and political life! Is it so? In the Senate, the other day, Mr. Calhoun said, No! and that nations are more apt to die of cold and torpor than of the fever of agitation. And so it is in our own human organization. The heart is always beating, and the moment its pulsations cease, death ensues. So it is all the world over. When agitation ceases it is followed by stagnation putrafaction. try from the reproach under which it lies in view of other nations—will be true to his avowed principles, and cordially unite in giving his suffrages for men who prefer principles to party, and the honor of the nation to its success in arms. Resolved, That we renew our pleage to the friends of emancipation, and to slavetraders and slaveholders throughout the world, that we will not desist from opposition to slavery until the accursed system is overthrown, and liberty proclaimed "throughout the land, to all the inhabitants thereof." tration from the book of Omniscience: we read that the pool of Siloam, which lay near the gate of the temple called Beautiful, possessed no vir-tue until the angel of God came down and stirred

Henry B. Stanton, Esq., then addressed the meeting. He said he should confine his remarks to the Wilmot Proviso. It was time, he said, for the American People to understand this question, and to make up their minds as to their own ac-tion upon it; for he believed that, in three weeks from that time, a deliberate scheme would be formed to swindle the People of this Union—and their votes in November, at the Presidential election. The question, he said, about the acquisi-tion of new territory, was not now debatable; we have already got it; but the question now at tion. The question, he said, about the acquisition of new territory, was not now debatable; we have already got it; but the question now at issue is as to the existence of slavery within that new territory. Mr. Stanton here proceeded to explain, that the Wilmot Proviso expressly prohibits the existence of that institution therein, and to defend at length its justice and good policy. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Stanton, in speaking of our acquisitions in Mexico, happened to make the declaration that they had been "bought, stolen, or bullied;" but some hisses being mingled with the applause that followed this observation, he very pithily remarked, "I said, 'bought, stolen, or bullied;' and it is clear that it was one of the three; you are at perfect liberty to take your own choice!" [Laughter.]

Mr. Stanton then went on to maintain the power of Congress to a close; but the audience replied with cries of "go on!" But I am under a promise, I sasure you, not to make a longer speech here, and it was only by coaxing that I was induced to speak here at all; so now, if I break my journess, I shall have to tell a lie! [Laughter.] Mr. Hale, after this, continued a little longer, as follows:] I do not wish to say anything to you about national affairs, or about the war. I have already spoken on those subjects in full, and elsewhere; and I have only to add here, that everything I have said is but faint and feeble, compared to my own feelings in relation to those subjects. I believe that the page of our history on which they are mentioned is burdened with infamy; and no change whatever shall this my belief undergo, until that catastrophe overtakes me with which I am threatened. And now, what is our that it was one of the three; you are at perfect liberty to take your own choice!" [Laughter.] Mr. Stanton then went on to maintain the power of Congress to adopt this Wilmot Proviso, and, in his remarks upon this point, controverted the opposite argument of one of the Senators from Florida, whom he alluded to as "Mr. Yulee, a distinguished member of Congress—no! he is nor distinguished, unless it be as the mere shadow of Mr. Calboun!" [Laughter.] The speaker subsequently proceeded to argue that, until the United States establish a new system of laws over New Mexico and California, the laws now existing therein must be regarded as supreme; and, hence, as those laws do not and will not recognise the existence of slavery, we have no right whatever to establish that institution therein under existing circumstances. Mr. Stanton developed his position on this point at some further length, and closed his remarks with a spirited defence of the principle of the Proviso.

Dr. F. B. Vionis, of Paris, who has recently arrived in this country, was then introduced to the audience, and made a brief address, prefaced with an apology for his inability to speak better our language. The substance of his remarks was an argument, that the institution of slavery is against the laws of nature and of civilization. In the course of his address he made this declaration: "To destroy slavery, is to save the United States!" [Applause.] Dr. Vionis soon after.

tion: "To destroy slavery, is to save the United States!" [Applause.] Dr. Vionis soon after brought his remarks to a close, saying that he would, on the present occasion, merely utter his sentiments in brief; the audience would supply the rest from their own good knowledge and their

Another Liberty song was then sung, amid general applause, by the "Luca Family."*

The Hon JOHN P. HALE, one of the Senators In the Hon John P. Halk, one of the Senators in Congress from New Hampshire, was then introduced to the audience, and proceeded to make a very spirited and acceptable address, and was applauded on his first appearance, and throughout his address. The following is the substance of Mr. Hale's remarks:

I have been so much accustomed to address an audience as little proposabilities in the substance.

of Mr. Hale's remarks:

I have been so much accustomed to address an audience so little sympathising with my views for some time past, that your kindness is as overcoming as it is strange; but I beg you to repress any further manifestations of it, at what I am about to say, at least for the present. There is no danger, though, that I shall tell you fattering truths. No! I know of no bright picture to exhibit to you; I know of nothing but the stern resility of truth—and that reality full of deep and damning disgrace. I was somewhat amused, a short time ago, at one of the concerts of the Hutchinsons, at following the poor wanderer in one of their songs, in search of "Down East." [Laughter.] The poor fellow came here to New York, thinking he had found it at last; but no! He soon found he was wrong, and posted off to Boston, with the selfsame intent, but with the like want of success; and, on proceeding from thence to Portland and Bangor, he found that he was still as far off as ever from "Away Down East." [Laughter.] Such would, in like manner, be the fate of any anxious individual who should set out in search of the American Government. "Oh, no!" a hundred voices would say; "go right on to Washington, and you'll find it there!" I tell you, No! Washington is the very last corner in the Union I would look in to find the American Government. Just think of it a moment. Go, while there, to the White House, and its occupant will tell you that the first and last article of his political creed is to learn, in the first place, the will of his constituents, and, in the next place, to do it! Go thence to the Departments, and you will there be told by those at their head that they are the servants of the People—that they are not the Government. Go from the Departments to Congress, and you will be met with the same answer; search anywhere you like for our Government, and I tell you, you will not find it! Where is it, then? Where is

this much-talked-of power-this American Gov-

it is the masters who have need of conver-

not irresponsible servants. But I fear I am

wearying you by my remarks on this point. [Cries of "no!" "no!" "go on!"] It is a subject, I must add, that ought to be plainly brought home to every one in the community, for it is above all others an individual matter.

And now one word about agitation. It is an

old truth, in our Declaration of Independence, that "all men are created free and equal," but I tell you, it lies as dead as the parchment on which it is written. It is an old truth, I said; and yet what need is there of new ones? Let us

work out the old ones-renew them, and strive to make them active in the hearts of the people.

But to this subject of agitation. A great many men are afraid of it. They will come to you and

ceases, it is followed by stagnation, putrefaction, death; but continue the agitation, and you retain

life and health and strength and vigor. And per-haps I may here be permitted to borrow an illus-

tives at Washington may have somethi

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Annual Report, an abstract
of which was read at the public meeting yesterday, be printed and circulated under the direction
of the Executive Committee.

The Corresponding Secretary communicated
letters from Hon. J. R. Giddings, M. C.; Hon.
Amos Tuck, M. C.; Samuel Lewis, Esq., of Cincinnati; Rev. J. G. Fee, of Kentucky; William
Goodell, of Honeoye, New York; Dr. Dwight
Baldwin, Missionary to the Sandwich Islands;
John Scoble, Esq., Corresponding Secretary of the
British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, London; Exra Hoyt, Esq., Walton, New York; and
other friends of the cause.

The Treasurer's report was referred to the Executive Committee.

cutive Committee.
A Committee on Nominations was chosen, whose report was accepted and adopted. The following is a list of officers for the ensuing year: LIST OF OFFICERS.

ARTHUR TAPPAN, President. F. J. LEMOYNE, M. D., and JAMES G. BIRNEY, LEWIS TAPPAN, Corresponding Secretary. C. H. Halsted, Recording Secretary.

WILLIAM E. WHITING, Treasurer. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE Arthur Tappan, Arnold Buffum. Christopher Rush, William Lillie, S. S. Jocelyn, William Jay, Lewis Tappan, Alvan Stewart, Wm. Johnson, Wm. E. Whiting, J. Warner, George Whipple, Charles B. Ray, Samuel Wilde, Thomas Ritter, M. D. Luther Lee, Samuel E. Cornish, A. F. Williams

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS. Joseph Sturge, George Wm. Alexander, Samuel Bowly, John Scoble, and Thomas Harvey, Esqs., Rev. James Carlisle, D.D., and Rev. J. Howard Hinton, of England; Professor Ackerolyke, Utrecht, Holland; Dr. Carové, Frankfort, Germany; M. Isambert and Dr. F. B. Vionis, Paris: M. L'Instant, Hayti; W. W. Anderson Esq., Jamaica; Rev. E. Davies, British Guians; Rev. John Galloway, New Brunswick; John H. Collins, Esq., Illinois; Hon. S. C. Stevens, Indiana; S. P. Chase, Esq., Ohio; Professor Cleveland, Pennsylvania; Gerrit Smith and William Good-ell, New York; Rev. G. W. Perkins, Connecticut: Joshua Leavitt and John G. Whittier, Mas

achusetts; and Austin Willey, Maine.
Adjourned.
David Root, Chairman. WILLIAM E. WHITING,

Rec. Sec. pro tem.

meet them! This is the place and this is the way to do it. Suppose, though, you do elect a converted Congress—what then? Why, I'd rather hear of the conversion of one Baptist church in New Hampshire, than of a whole Congress, for I know that that is the right place; it is the meeters who have need of conversion and Note.—It is proper to state that the report of the speeches at the public meeting on the 9th is taken chiefly from the New York Express. The proceedings of the meetings have been published at greater or less length in nearly all the daily papers of New York, and in most of them more conspicuously and respectfully than on any former occasion.

NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE ABOLITION OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

This Society held its Anniversary at the Mi-This Society held its Anniversary at the Minerva Rooms last evening. The chair was taken by David Ellis, Esq., in the absence of the President of the Society, George M. Dallas.

After a prayer by Rev. D. Spear, Rev. Samuel J. May, of Syracuse, was introduced to the audience, and delivered a direct and impressive statement of reasons for the abolition of Capital Punishment.

ishment.

Rev. John Pierpont next addressed the meeting.

He argued against the infliction of capital punishment, on the ground that it was a violation of the natural, inalienable, and indefeasible rights of man. We were not a theocracy, but a democracy, and, as such, had no right to take the Divine laws, and put them in execution. The democracy was a law hound to see that their laws were in were only bound to see that their laws were in harmony with Divine laws; if they attempted to make them the Divine laws, they rejected the fundamental principle, that authority originated with the People. Thus, if no individual had a right to take life, society could not have such a

Again: the death penalty failed of the only legitimate end of punishment, which is to prevent the repetition of the offence. The gallows did not take from the criminal the will: it took from him than strict confinement or exile. The gallows

the until the angel of God came down and stirred it. And may it not be so now? May it not be that the dull and sluggish current of human affairs needs a stirring up? I tell you, we want more agitators at the North. From the Senate debates you have doubtless learned, if you read them, that there are enough of them at the South. [Some merriment.] I say we have need of more agitation at the North, so that your representaback upon at home!
[Here Mr. Hale announced that he must bring always on the heels of the infliction of it, a dozen other offences followed. In this connection, the speaker read a poem from the Irish Cuizen, called the "Gallows Going." Though somewhat caricatured, that was a true statement of the moral effect upon the community of hanging.

He also argued against the death penalty, on the ground of the fallibility of human testimony, and the possible error of judgments founded thereon. This point the speaker illustrated in the most forceible manner by the new very live of source! Costs.

prcible manner, by the narrative of several facts. He argued against the death penalty, from the moral nature and sentiments of men. That nature was the highest of God's creations, and that nature revolted at the punishment of death. The animal part of man's nature might require the infliction of suffering, for sufferings out of the moral part desired the reform of the offender. On this point the argument was brilliant and forcible.

He argued also against Capital Punishment, on

the ground of the documents of our religion, against the validity of the argument from the well against the validity of the argument from the well known passage in Genesis; he maintained that the same passage forbade eating meat with the blood in it, and also required the death of all animals that happen to kill human beings. Did none of the gentlemen who were strenuous for human blood, like a rare steak, in which the blood would follow the knife? Would they kill a valuable horse which had kicked a child to death? But here would then resist on a root of the horse which had kicked a child to death? But how would they insist on a part of the commandment, and neglect the rest? Moreover, the whole of this command of the law of Noah and Moses had been abrogated by Christ. He had repealed the whole of the lex talionis. This was clearly and convincingly demonstrated.

He then, in conclusion, controverted the argument in favor of hanging, drawn from necessity, in the safety of the State, and sat down amid loud applause.

applause.

A collection was then taken up, after which, Wendell Phillips took the stand, and was warmly

THE AMERICAN UNION OF ASSOCIATIONISTS.

This body was in private session during the day, at 598 Broadway, discussing the business af-fairs of the Society. In the evening, a public meeting was held at the Minerva Rooms, which

hosts of Freedom were arming; it seems as if the Angel of Liberty were marshalling her forces all over the universe; but where will you be in this, the greatest contest by far that ever nations were invited to? Will you be where your fathers were, battling for Liberty? or will you hesitate and falter, for fear you should—split your party? [Laughter.] I hope not, I trust not, my friends. I appeal to every one among you, man, woman, and child. old and young—I charge you most earnestly and affectionately—and particularly the disciples of the Prince of Peace—the Church—to wake up, arouse, and see to it that you purge away the leaven of oppression—see to it that your garments be not stained with human slavery. When that is done, your work is done. If the free church in the free States will take her stand, the contest is half over. But it is not for such politicians as I am to speak of this matter; but it is not so now. In this city of churches there is a weekly baptism of this sin. While so, it is idle and useless and hopeless to drive out slavery from the State, merely to find a sure haven of refuge in the sanctuary of the Church.

Mr. Hale, at this point, resumed his seat.

Dr. Balley, the editor of the National Era, being present, was loudly called for, but he modestly declined responding to the call. At the mention of his name, he was loudly cheered by the audience.

After some more music from the Luca children, the resolutions were put and adopted, and the Society adjourned, to meet mext morning at the Coliseum.

PUBLIC BREAKFAST.

A breakfast was served up on Wednesday morning, at 9½ o'clock, at the large hall in the

The various educational Societies do not, any of them, exceed the Associationists, in their wish to promote the great objects they have in view. And, lastly, that class who aim to educate man's higher nature, whose object is to develop man's religious being, and lead him to a holy and divine life—this class do not surpuse the Associationists in their bear and explorations.

in their hopes and aspirations.

Mr. Godwin showed that all the objects in view

Mr. Godwin showed that all the objects in view were good, but that the means proposed for attaining them were partial, superficial, and insufficient; and that Association, by a thorough and constructive social reform, presented the only adequate means by which every desirable reform could be accomplished.

Mr. William H. Channing then addressed the meeting. His speech was a brilliant and beautiful exposition of the leading principles of the doctrine of Association, which he based upon an examination of the present and prospective condition of France. Our space precludes a report, ever so brief, of his elaborate and convincing illustrations.

lustrations.

Mr. Stanley Matthews, of Cincinnati, editor of the Morning Herald of that city, followed Mr. Channing, in a speech of some length, descriptive of the condition of the Associative cause in the West, and the peculiar preparation of the Western people for the reception of the doctrines of Association. The address of Mr. M. was characterized by a genial humor, a directness of logic, and a blunt Western diction, that excited strongly the risibility, while it convinced the un-derstanding, of the audience. The meeting then adjourned.

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The Fourteenth Anniversary of this Society was held yesterday morning at the Tabernacle. An unusually large delegation of the friends of the Society was present, and the house was well filled before the arrival of the hour for meeting. William Lloyd Garrison called the meeting to order at 10 o'clock, with the remark that, by God's help, the Society would utter such testimony on this all-engressing subject as would cause every slave to leap in his chains, and make every tyrant tremble with tespair.

Prayer was offered by Theodore Parker, and

Prayer was offered by Theodore Parker, and pertinent selections from the Scriptures were read by Samuel J. May, of Syracuse. The Treasurer's report was read by Francis Jackson, showing that the Society lad received and expended about

\$9,000 during the year.
Suspended to the six columns which support the dome was the celebrated address of the 40,000 women of Scotland to the women of the United States, being many rods in length, and presenting

an imposing sight.

Rev. Theodore Parker then addressed the meet Rev. Theodore Parker then addressed the meeting in a speech of some length, on the general question, which was characterized more by profound and earnest thoughts and beautiful imagery than by its declamatory power. It sometimes happens, he said, that man contains in his bosom one cherished sin, sometimes resolving to cast it out and to pursue an ideal virtue, and sometimes in-clined to follow it; and although not generally known in consequence of this sin, he becomes less and less respectable. If he decides in favor of the ideal virtue, he comes into unity with himself and with his God. The United States presented an illustration of this kind. Slavery was a great contradiction to the declaration of our fathers, and the genius of the Government which they sought

It is in contradiction to that law which requires It is in contradiction to that law which requires us to love our brothers as ourselves. Slavery is not the only sin of the country, but is the greater only because others are less. It draws to itself the attention of men of genius, who are the eyes of the country, and who might otherwise be engaged in building up positive virtue. When our house is on fire, we do not stop to extinguish the flames from a handful of shingles. The anti-slavery power in this country is so great that it will very power in this country is so great that it will not let slavery rest; it will constantly agitate the question, and this keeps the nation at war with itself. There is no unity of feeling and action.

Slavery is spreading wider, but not deeper. So long as it exists, the Union is in danger. It is the

most awful crime that is tolerated. most awful crime that is tolerated.

The signs of the times were in their favor. In
the European world, they were all on their side;
when down-trodden millions there rise and obtain
their freedom, will millions here be permitted to remain in bondage? The recent capture of the seventy-seven slaves in the District of Columbia, means of fear. That was not a power which ever had or ever could make a person better.

When they asked whether Capital Punishment were right or not, they asked whether it were in accordance with the will of the Most High. How did they ascertain that will? Not alone by the revelation of the letter. He revealed Himself also in the events of history, or the administration of His own providential government. Now, what had been the effect of Capital Punishment? Wby, always on the heels of the infliction of it, a dozen other offences "Allows". It was frank and heart depting to which many of them would be subjected, he also rejoiced that they were retaken, and that the Chaplain of the Senate, a representative of the Church, went into the cars as they were about to take their last farewell of their homes for the South, and fraternized with the slave other offences "Allows". they were about to take their last tarewell of their homes for the South, and fraternized with the slave-buyer. It was frank and honest, and was an ex-hibition of the state of the times in which we live; these slaves would draw the attention and sympathese slaves would draw the attention and sympa-thy of the nation after them in their lonely pil-grimage to the South. He was glad that one of these slaves belonged to a President. We had thus the representative of the Nation as well as the Church pledged to slavery.

The signs of the times favor us. There is a

dawning in the East that covers us. The young Hercules is rising in his cradle, and is crushing the serpent that comes to destroy him. This is an ancient symbol of force. But there is also an an ancient symbol of force. But there is also another symbol of a young man who crushes not the serpent, but stands calm, with arms folded, serenely, with the serpent beneath his feet. That was the symbol of the infant Saviour—the symbol of moral power, which is sure to put the serpent under his feet without force, by the law of love.

Lucretia Mott next addressed the meeting in a chapter of the standard expressions. She was followed.

speech of chastened earnestness. She was followed by Wendell Phillips, upon a resolution which was received by mingled hisses and applause. The resolution affirmed, in substance, that the only exodus of the slave out of bondage must be over the ruins of the present Church and Constitution.
Frederick Douglass made a concluding address,
which was listened to with great attention throughout, and was often interrupted by strong

demonstrations of applause.

The American Anti-Slavery Society, at the Minerva Rooms yesterday afternoon, were occu-pied mainly in the discussion of a series of resolutions, introduced by H. C. Wright, relating to the attempt of the 77 slaves to escape from the

the attempt of the 77 slaves to escape from the District of Columbia.

The first expressed the cordial sympathy of the Society with the unhappy slaves, in their effort to regain their freedom in this peaceful manner; the second applauding the generous act of Captain Sayres and his crew; and the third proposing to appoint a committee of five, to draw up an address to the entire slave population, to awaken in them the spirit of freedom, and to induce them to escape to the free States.

The Society were united on the principles of the first resolutions, but disagreed as to the pro-

the first resolutions, but disagreed as to the pro-priety of the proposed address, on the ground of expediency. The resolution was laid over till

This body was in private session during the private of the private of Peace—the Church—to was up the leaven of operation—see to it they was upon the private of the Society. In the evening, a policy of the Prince of Peace—the Church—to was upon the leaven of operation—see to it they was upon the content is abid over 200 it that you private the leaven of operation—see to it that you private the leaven of operation—see to it that you private the leaven of operation—see to it that you private the leaven of operation—see to it that the content is held over. But it is not for such politicians as I am to space of this matter; but is a vereably subject of the same of Association within the past politicians as I am to space of the content is held over. But it is not for such politicians as I am to space of the content is held over the politicians as I am to space of the content is held over the politicians as I am to space of the content is held over the politicians as I am to space of the content is held over the politicians as I am to space of the content is held over the content is held over the content is held of content is held or the content is held or content is of the content is held or content of the content is held of the content is the content in the content is the conte

denied; but things quite as strange, and as contrary to the spirit of the Constitution, are occurring now. The employment of American vessels of war rendered the establishment of a naval station necessary on the African coast; and this was made a foundation and a protection for the new colony. Mr. Pinney concluded by some remarks concerning the relations of the Colonization Society in the United States.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

The Twenty-third Annual Meeting of this Society was held on Wednesday morning, at the Broadway Tabernacle, Mr. Crosby in the chair, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. Doctor Schmucker. RESULTS OF THE YEAR. - New publications 63,

RESULTS OF THE YEAR.—New publications 63, of which 19 are volumes, making the whole number 1,313, of which 231 are volumes; sanctioned for publication abroad, 2,303, in about 100 languages and dialects. Circulated 693,303 volumes, 6,987,262 publications, 211,730,285 pages; in 23 years, 4,068,928 volumes, 96,949,992 publications, 2,035,001,325 pages. Christian Almanac, 128,000; American Messenger, upward of 100,000 monthly. Gratuitous distribution, in 2,172 district grants, for foreign missionaries, the army and grants, for foreign missionaries, the army and navy, seamen's chaplains, shipping, lakes, rivers, canals, home and domestic missionaries, Sabbath schools, &c., including tracts drawn by life members, 40,948,459 pages, value twenty-seven thousand dollars. Receipts, \$237,296.04; of which, \$129,744.31 for sales, and \$195,905.15 donations, including \$20,00.55 \$129,744.31 for sales, and \$105,905.15 donations, including \$32,912.76 for colportage, and \$12,504.88 legacies. Expenditures for paper, printing, binding, engraving, and copyright, \$143,699.32; for presses and machinery, \$6,741.70; remitted in cash for foreign lands, \$11,000; expenses for colportage, (exclusive of grants of publications to the value of \$16,622 49, \$50,559; total expenditure, \$237,155.95. Balance in the treasury, \$140.09. Due for printing paper, payable within four months, \$16,503.97.

Colportage.-Now in commission, 206 colporteurs; employed for the whole or a part of the year, 291. Whole number of families visited, 254,308, or about one-sixteenth of the entire population of the United States: families conv with on personal religion or prayed with, 152,203 number of volumes sold, 303 957; books distributed gratuitously, family by family, among the poor, 81,188, beside 4,761,244 pages of tracts; public or prayer meetings held, 9,634; families of Roman Catholics, &c., visited, 33,354; families destitute of all religious books except the Bible, 34,354; and destitute of the Bible, 21,401; supplied with Bible or Testament, 20,215; visited by students, nearly 40,000 families; sales, about 42,000 books; grants, over 10,000 books, and 700,000 pages of tracts.

PRESBYTERIAN BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

The Eleventh Anniversary Meeting of this Board, for addresses, was held in the Rutgers street church. Prayers were made by Rev. Mr. Jacobus, of Brooklyn, and Rev. Dr. McCarty, of Goshen; and addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. Murray, of Elizabethtown, Rev. Dr. Davidson, of Brunswick and Rev. Hugh A. Bear Migh. Brunswick, and Rev. Hugh A. Brown, mission ary to China.

The abstract of the Annual Report, read by

Rev. Mr. Lowrie, showed the receipts of the Board for the past year to be \$108,586.38; the expenditures \$109,183.66—leaving a balance against the treasury, of \$400. According to the abstract, the number of missions is 16—in six fields of labor, viz: American, Indian, Western Africa, North India, Siam, China, Papal Europe, and the Jews, having 22 stations, employing 101 mission-aries and other persons, exclusive of native la-borers. The number of missionaries sent out the last year was twelve, five of whom were females of the funds expended by the Board for the sup-port of the American Indian missions, more than half had been refunded. Two beloved missionaries were reported to have died the past year at

he China missions.

Never was there more interest in the church throughout the land in this enterprise.

AMERICAN SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY.

The Anniversary of this Society was held at the Broadway Tabernacle, on Monday evening, Captain Edward Richardson, President of the Society, in the chair. That immense building was filled in every nook and corner, a large proportion of the audience being ladies. After proper preliminaries, Rev. J. Spaulding, one of the secretaries of the Society, read an abstract from the Twentieth Annual Report, from which we learn that the receipts of the Society for the year end-ing May 1, 1848, were \$24,007, and that the expenditures for the same period were \$23,793, being an excess over the last year of \$6,492. This is an excess over the has year of 50,492. This is exclusive of a large amount which has passed through the treasuries of auxiliary and branch Societies. In addition to the Chaplains and Sallor Missionaries previously employed, the Society has, during the year, commissioned seven Chaplains or Missionaries on important stations, being located in China, France, the West Indies, Chili, and the Sandwich Islands.

AMERICAN HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY

The American Home Missionary Society held its Annual Meeting last night at the Tabernacle. Jasper Corning, Esq., Treasurer, presented his report of the funds of the Society, of which the following is the substance:

Resources.—The balance in the Treasury, April 1847, was \$282.70. The receipts of the resources.

1, 1847, was \$282.79. The receipts of the succeeding twelve months have been \$140,197.10 making the aggregate of resources \$140,479.89.

Liabilities.—There was due to missionaries, at the date of the last report, the sum of \$13,728.80.

There has since become due the farther sum of \$135,039.50 - making the total of liabilities \$148,768.30. The income is \$15,072.40 greater than that of

any previous year. There has been an increase of 34 missionaries, 28 of which are in the Western States; the increase of Sabbath scholars is 5,000, and of Temperance members 2,000.

For the National Era. SYMPATHY FOR FRIENDS.

When o'er the brow of those I love, I trace a line of care,
I fain the cause of grief would learn,
That I their grief may share.

If aught that sympathy can yield Can ease the burden'd heart, Or cause one tear the less to flow, I would its balm impart.

And I would know when friends enjoy The bliss of health and peace-'Twill cause me to forget my cares, And make my joys increase.

Oh! may I ne'er indifferent be, To others' griefs and cares, But in their happiness rejoice, And mine increase with theirs.

ABBY LOUISA. Madison, Conn., February 8, 1848.

WT Notice.-The Executive Committee of the Libert arty of Eastern Pennsylvania, having resolved to place one or more lecturing agents in the field, will be pleased to hear from any one disposed to devote his energies to the propaga-tion of the principles of the Liberty party, distributing Anti-Slavery publications, and obtaining subscribers to the Lib-erty Herald and other papers devoted to the cause of human

WILLIAM B. THOMAS.

DANIEL PEARSON, Cabot street, Beverly, Massachu May 4.

REMOVAL.

The Depository, Reading Room, and Office of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society have been removed from 22 Spruce street to No. 61 John street, near William street, New York.

Having secured this central and eligible location, the Executive Committee entertain a hope that every friend of the cause, visiting New York, will make it a point to call and obtain a supply of the Society's publications, and other works on the subject of slavery, of which it is intended that a full supply shall be kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country, enclosing the cash, and directing by what mode of conveyance the parcels shall be sent, will receive prompt attention.

Fitse of all the Anti-Slavery papers published in the United States are carefully preserved, and are accessible to all visiters, free of charge. A large number of Religious and Literary newspapers are also received and filed.

The office of the American Missionary Association has also been removed to the same building. Communications and packages for either Society should be directed as above.

WILLIAM HARNED,

May 4. Publishing and Office Agent.

OT Anti-Slavery papers will please copy. REMOVAL.

REV. J. A. NASH, A. M., PRINCIPAL.

CALVIN DE WOLF, Attorney and Counsellor, Telegraph Buildings, Clark street, Chicago, Illinois. Particular attention paid to collections.

Terms of Court, Cook County, Illinois.
County court—second Monday in February, May, and October.

Cir Demands for suit should be on hand twenty days before the first day of each term.

Feb. 3.—1 Jr. 52.

BRITISHPERIODICAL LITERATURE. ALUABLE remiums to new subscribers. Subscribers, whilethe terms are low.

THE LONION QUARTERLY REVIEW, THE EDINIURGH REVIEW, THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW,

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW, and BLACKWOOD'S EDINB'GH MAGAZINE.

The above Peridicals are reprinted in New York, immediately on their arrisal by the British steamers, in a beautiful clear type, on fine hite paper, and are fathful copies of the originals—Blackwood's Magazine being an exact fac-simile of the Edinburgh dition.

They embrace the years of the three great parties in England—Tory, Whig and Radical. "Blackwood" and the "London Quarterly" and Tory, the "Edinburgh Review" Whig, and the "Westmister Review" Radical. The "North British Review" il more of a religious character, having been originally edidd by Dr. Chalmers, and now, since his death, being conduced by his son-in-law, Dr. Hanna associated w.th Sir Davi Brewster. Its literary character is of the very highest eder.

f the very highest eder.
PRICES FOt 1848, (if subscribed for early.) PRICES FOL 1845, (If subscribed for early.)
For any one of the bur Reviews, \$3.00 per annul For any two of the Evriews, 5.00 do.
For any three of the Reviews, 7.00 do.
For all four of the Leviews, 8.00 do.
For Blackwood's Migratine, 9.00 do.
For Blackwood and he four Keviews 10.00 do.
Payments to be majo in all cases in advance.

Consisting of back volumes of the following valuable

consisting of back volumes of the following valuable works, six: Bentley's Miscellary.

The Metropolitan Jiagazina.

The Dublin University Magazina.

The Dublin University Magazina.

The London, the Edinburgh, the Foreign Quarterly, and the Westminster Review.

Any one subscribing to Blackwood, or to one of the Review, at \$3 a year, or to any \$4.00 of the periodicals at \$5.00 will receive; grats, one volumes of any of the premiums above named.

A subscriber triany three of the periodicals at \$7 a year, or to the four Reviews at \$8, will receive two premium volumes, as above.

A subscriber to Blackwood and three Reviews at \$9 a year, or to the four Reviews and Blackwood, at \$10, will receive three premiums volumes. eive three premium volumes.

OF Please be particular in naming the premiums desired

and the works subscribed for.

CLUBBING.

Four copies of all rany of the above works will be sent to one address, on payment of the regular subscription for three the fourth copy being gratis.

CF No premiums will be given where the above allowance is made to clubs, nor will premiums in any case be jurnished, unless the subscriptly is paid in full to the publishers, without recourse to an agent.

without recourse to an agent.

EARLY COPIES.

A late arrangement with the British publishers of Blackwoods Magazine secures to use early sheets of that work, by which we shall be able to place the entire number in the hauls of subscribers before any portion of it can be represed an any of the American journals. For this and other advantages secured to our subscribers, we pay so large a con sideation, that we may be compelled to raise the price of the flagazine. Therefore, we repeat, "subscribe ear y, while the price is low."

Resittances and communications should be all of tressel. the price is low."

Renittances and communications should be always addresses, postpaid or ranked, to the publishers,

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,

March 23. 79 Fulton street, New York.

LARD OIL.

IARD OIL.

IMPROVED LARD OIL.—Lard Oil of the finest quality, equal to sperm for combustion, also for machinery and woollen, being manufactured without acids, can always be purchased and shipped in strong barrels, prepared expressly to prevent leakage. Orders received and executed for the Lake, Atlantic, and Southern cities, also for the West Indies and Canaliss. Apply to THOMAS EMERY, Lard Oil Manufacturer, Ia. 20. 33 Water street, near Walnut Cincinnati O. Jan. 20. 33 Water street, near Walnut, Cincinnati, O PRINTERS' MATERIALS.

TYPE FOUNDRY.—The subscribers have taken the Type Foundry, No. 59 Gold street, and will continue the businessheretoiore conducted by Kobert Taylor. They will attent to all orders they may receive with punctuality and despatch. All the Type manufactured by them will be hand cast and they will furnish all kinds of Frinters' Materials of the best quality. the best quality.

Nr. J. A. T. Overend is still employed in superintending

remanufacturing department.

WHITING & TAYLOR,

Successors to Kobert Taylor, corner of Gold

Charles Whiting. and Ann streets, New York.

Cheodore Taylor. LARD FOR OIL.

LARD WANTED.—Cash paid for corn, mast, and slop-fed Lard. Apply to THOMAS EMERY, Lard Oil Manufacturer, Jan. 20. 33 Water street, near Walnut, Cincinnati, O. TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

NO. 37 CHEAPSIDE.—J. D. ARMSTRONG & THORNTON Tobucco and Cigar Warehouse. Tobacco in large an small packages; Cigars in packages of 50, 100, 125, and 250. April 28.—tf LAW OFFICE, COLUMBUS, O.

WILLIAM B. JARVIS, Jun., Attorney and Counsellovat Law, Columbus, Ohio. Office up stairs in Heren court's Building, between American Hotel and Neil House. Business connected with the profession, of all kinds, pune tually attended to.

Jan. 28.

ANTI-SLAVERY BOOKS AND TRACTS. ANTI-SLAVERY BOOKS AND TRACTS.

NEW BOOKS, at the Anti-Slavery Depository, 22 Spruce street, New York.

Life of Benjamin Lundy—316 pages, 12mo; bound in muslin; with a portrait by Warner, and a beautiful colored may of California, Texas, Mexico, and part of the United States: including his journeys to Texas and Mexico, and a notice of the Revolution in Hayt. Price 75 cents.

Facts for the People—a pamphlet of 142 pages—a compilation from the writings of Hon. William Jay, Hon. J. R. Giddings, J. G. Palfrey, and others, on the relations of the Unit-

ed States Government to Slavery, and embracing a history of the blexican War, its origin and objects. By Loring Moody, of Boston, Massachusetts. Price 20 centa.

The Young Man-or Lectures for the Times. By Rev. William W. Feston, Hartford, Connecticut. 214 pages, 12mo. bound in muslin: Price 62 1-2 cents.

Argument on Secturianism—by Gerrit Smith—an ectavo pamphlet of 38 pages. Price 12 1-2 cents.

Picture of Slavery—for Youth—by the author of "the Branded Hand," &c. 36 pages, 12mo, with several engravings. Price 8 cents.

No. 1. Slavery and the Slave Trade at the Nation's Capital.

ital.

No. 2. Facts for the People of the Free States.

No. 3. Catechism of the Mexican War.

No. 4. Shall we give Bibles to 3,000,000 of American Slaves.

For sale, as above, by WILLIAM HARNED,

July 22.

61 John street, Agent.

GODEY'S

L'ADY'S BOOK AND FAMILY MAGAZINE.—The older the Magazine in the United States; contains monthly sixty pages of reading matter, by the first writers in the country, whelve more than the .new York magazines. Two splendid steel engravings, an undeniable authentic colored monthly fashion plate, model cottages and churches, crotchet work and other matters for the ladies, all illustrated and well explained, &c.

Price for one year, which includes the Lady's Dollar Newspaper, making three publications in one month, \$3; two copies without the Lady's Dollar Newspaper, \$5; five copies, with one to the person sending the club, \$10; eight copies, \$15; twelve copies, \$220.

A specimen of either the Lady's Book or the Lady's Dollar Newspaper sent to any person paying postage on the request. GODEY'S

Newspaper sent to any person paying postage on the reques
Address
L. A. GODEY,
Feb. 3.
No. 113 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

JUDGE JAY'S LETTER TO BISHOP IVES. A LETTER to the Right Rev. L. Silliman Ives, Bishop of the Protestant Episco-al Church in the State of North Carolina: occasioned by his late Address to the Convention of his Diocese. By WILLIAM JAY. Third edition.

The numerous readers of this most excellent and interesting letter, published in the National Era in 1817, will be pleased to know that it has been handsomely stereotyped, under the direction of the Executive Committee of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, and is now for sale at §2.40 per hundred, or three cents single.

Orders, accompanied by the cash, and directing by what conveyance they may be forwarded, will be promptly executed by

WILLIAM HARNED,

April 13.

FARM FOR SALE. PARM FOR SALE,

Pexcellent view of, the flourishing town of Salem, Columbiana county, Ohio, containing eighty acres, well improved it has a large brick house, two frame barns, an orchard of grafted fruit trees, an inexhaustible supply of the best of water in wells and springs, a well of soft water in thickehen. House and yard well shaded with trees. A healthy and beautiful country seat.

JONAS D. CATTELL,
Feb. 3.—tf

DAGUERREOTYPES. PLUMBE NATIONAL DAGUERREAN GALLERY
AND PHOTOGRAPHERS FURNISHING DEPOTS awarded the gold and silver medals, four first premiums, and two highest honors, at the National, the Massachusetts, th New York, and Fennsylvania Exhibitions, respectively, for the most splendid colored Daguerreotypes and best apparatus

the most spiendid colored Daguerreer, pre-sand toweather.
Portraits taken in exquisite style, without regard to weather.
Instructions given in the art.
A large assortment of apparatus and stock always on hand
at the lowest cash prices.
New York, 25 i Broadway, Philadelphia, 136 Chesnut street.
Boston, 75 Court and 58 Hanover streets; Baltimore, 205 Baltimore street; Washington, Pennsylvania avenue; Peters
burg, Virginia, Mechanics' Hall; Cincinnati, Fourth and
Wainut, and 176 Main street; Saratoga Springs, Broadway;
Paris, 127 Vieille Rue du Temple; Liverpool, 32 Church
street.
Jan. 7.

AGENTS WANTED.

THE MOTHER'S MAGAZINE, under the editorial charge of Mrs. A. G. Whittlesey, commenced its fix teenth volume on the list of January. It is the oldest and nost popular work of the kind now published, and is afforded at the low price of one dollar a year. Travelling and leeturing agouts are wanted in various parts of the Union, to extend its circulation; and to those of proper qualifications the publisher offers good inducements. Clergymen without a charge, theological students, and others, will find this an excellent field of usefulness, and one that will compensate liberally for the time and labor employed. Applications, with written testimonishs, may be addressed, post paid, to MYRON FINCH, Publisher, April 20.—3t No. 5 Beekman street, New York. GLENHAVEN WATER CURE.

FREE PRODUCE STORE.

NEW GOODS.— GENERAL REDUCTION IN PRICES.—Just received—
Fine 44 Prints, various styles.
New styles of Frints of medium quality, usual width. Fine and wide Paper Muslins; also, colored Cambrics. Curtain Calloo, superior fine Chinty Um brellas, Oil Cloths. Satinets, good and cheap; also on hand, mostly at reduced prices, Ginghams, various qualities and styles.
Fine and heavy Shirting, Sheeting, and Pillow Muslins. Sriped Cambrics, fine 6-4 Plaid Muslin.
Mus in de Lain, plain and neatly figured, all wool. Lipens, warranted free from cotton.
Flannels, 4-4, good, and price low; Canton Flannels, white and colored.
Table Diaper and Cloths, of different styles.
Apron and Furniture Check, Cotton Handkerchiefs.
Cotton twilled Pantaloon Stuffs; also, Linen Drilling, &c. Long and Haif Hose, fine and heavy.
Knitting Cotton, various numbers, bleached, brown, and colored.
Waddling, white and colored Cotton Lans.

Wadding, white and colored Cotton Laps.

Refined Loaf, Crushed, and Pulverized Sugar.
Brown Sugar, good quality, of valous grades.
The whole stock exclusively First Laron Goods, to which
the subscriber would invite the attention of Country Merchants, as well as his friends and the public generally.
Much pains are taken by the managers of the Free Produce Association to assist the subscriber to enlarge the assortment from time to time. GEORGE W. TAYLOR, N. W. corner Fifth and Cherry streets, Philadelphia.

FREE PRODUCE STORE.

THE Subscribers have opened a store at No. 377 PEARL STREET, New York City, for the sale of Free Labor Produce exclusively, and have supplied themselves with a general assortment of Goods usually kept in a Grocery, ef superior quality, which they will sell much lower than goods of this description have usually been sold. They have also a variety of Cotton Goods.

They will use great care, in making their purchases, that nothing which is the produce of Slave Labor shall be admitted into their store, and think that confidence may at all times be placed in the articles they may offer for sale.

Orders for Goods, either for families or troders out of the city, will be promptly and faithfully executed.

2d mo. 24th.—tf HOAG & WOOD.

WATER CURE. BROWNSVILLE WATER CURE ESTABLISHMENT, Fayette County, Pennsylvania.—The friends of Hydropathy, also the public in general, are respectfully informed that this Establishment, built expressly for the purpose, has now been in successful operation since August, 1837.

The build ng is 70 feet by 30, two stories high, and will comfortably accommodate 25 patients—every room is well rentitated and neatly furnished. The sleeping, bathing, and dreasing-rooms, for ladies, are as entirely separated from those of the gentlemen, as if in different building; also separate pariors. The bathing rooms are furnished with all the necessary baths for undergoing a successful treatment.

Numerous pure soft-water springs surround the Establishment; pleasant and retired walks among the neighboring hills are abundant, and the exertion of reaching the summits is amply repaid by the beautiful views over a most pictureque country.

It Reals the promistor was resides in the Establish.

Dr. Baels, the proprietor, who resides in the Establishment, has had several years exterione in this popular mode of practice, and, easily in the ensuing summer, expects to be joined by Dr. Mason, Fellow of the Royal College of Survey and the property of the property of

joined by Dr. Mason, Fellow of the Royal Coliege of Surgeons, London, who is now visiting the best establishment in England.

The Establishment has been so far well patronized, and no pains will be spared to make it as comfortable and agreeable to invalids as the system will admit of.

The terms are as follows: For patients, §6 per week, to be paid weekly. Very feeble patients are required to bring their own nurses; board can be had for them in the Establishment, at §2 per week. Each patient is required to bring the following articles—two linen or ootton skeets—two wooleine blankets—six coarse towels—either three comfortables, or a light feather bed—likewise, an old linen and fiannel sheet, for bandages—and one injection instrument.

The following diseases are successfully treated, and a cure effected, if there be no disorganisation of the parts, or the disease of too long standing: Fevers; Intermitting Fevers, or Ague; Infianmation of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, Liver, Sple n, and Kidneys; Dyspepsis; Asthma; Rheumstism, acute and chronic; Sciatica and Lumbsgo; Gonorthoea; primary and secondary Syphilis; Scrofuls; Nervous Diseases; partial Faralysis; Neuralgy; Sick Headache; Palpitation of the Heart; Hy pochondriasis; Dropsy; Jaunice; Habitual Costiveness; Delirium Trelenes; Spsma of the Stomach and Bowels; Spinal Affections; Chronic Dysentery, or Disrrheea; Tettter, Ringworm, Scald Head, &c. Female Diseases, as Prolapsus Uteri, or bearing down of the Womb; excessive, painful, and obstructed Menstruation. Feb. 3.—6m

LAW OFFICE, CINCINNATI. DIRNEY & SHELDS, Attorneys at Law, corner of Main James Birney, Rotary Public and Commissioner to take acknowledgments of deeds and depositions for the States of Maine, Vermont, Connecticut, Michigan, New Hampshire, Missouri, Ilinois, Tennessee, New York, and Arkansas. Jan. 6.—tf

BELLHANGING, ETC.

CHARLES PHILLIPS, Bellhanger, Locksmith, and Smith

Cin General, may be found at the old stand, No. 113

Front street, opposite the Stone Tavern, Baltimore. Bells
put up in the country at the shortest notice, and on the most
approved plan.

SILVER WARE MANUFACTORY. SILVER WARE, of every description and style, manufactured by A. E. WARNER, No. 5 North Gay street, Ball April 29.

DT The Publishers of the Living Age annex a Prospectus
of that work, and solicit to it the attention of the readers of the National Era. Those who wish to accomplish much in their generation must take a large view of what is passing around them-they must look over the whole of the age they PROSPECTUS.

OF This work is conducted in the spirit of Littell's Museum of Foreign Literature, (which was favorably receive by the public for twenty years,) but as it is twice as large and appears so often, we not only give spirit and freshness to it by many things which were excluded by a month's delay, but, while thus extending our scope and gathering a greater and more attractive variety, are able so to increase the solid and substantial part of our literary, historical, and political barvest, as fully to satisfy the wants of the American reader. The elaborate and stately Essays of the Edinbu gh, Quar-terly, and other Reviews; and Blackwood's notle criticisms on Poetry, his keen political Commentaries, highly wrought cales, and vivid descriptions of rural and mountain scenery; and the contributions to Literature, History, and Common Life, by the sagacious Spectator, the sparkling Examiner, the judicious Athenœum, the busy and industrious Literary Gazette, the sensible and comprehensive Britannia, the sober and respectable Christian Observer-these are inter ixed with the Military and Naval reminiscences of the United Service, and with the best articles of the Dublin University, New Monthly, Fraser's, Tail's, Ainsworth's, Hood's, and Sporting Magazines, and of Chambers's admicable Journal. We do not consider it beneath our dignity to borrow wit and wisdom from Punch; and, when we think

it good enough, make use of the thunder of The Times. We shall increase our variety by importations from the contisent of Europe, and from the new growth of the British col-The steamship has brought Europe, Asia, and Africa, into ur neighborhood, ond will greatly multiply our conne is merchants, travellers, and politicians, with all parts of the intelligent American to be informed of the condition and changes of foreign countries. And this not only because of cheir nearer connection with ourselves, but because the naions seem to be hastening, through a rapid process of change, o some new state of things, which the merely politica

prophet cannot compute or foresee.

Geographical Discoveries, the progress of Colonization which is extending over the whole world,) and Voyages and general, we shall systematically and very fully acquaint our readers with the great department of Foreign affairs, without entirely neglecting our own. While we aspire to make the Living Age desirable to all who wish to keep themselves informed of the rapid progress of the movement—to Statesmen, Divines, Lawyers, and Physicians—to men of business and men of leisure—it is still a stronger object to make it attractive and useful to their wives and children! We believe that we can thus do some

good in our day and generation; and hope to make the work indispensable in every well-informed family. We say indispensable, because in this day of cheap literature it is no esible to guard against the influx of what is bad in taste and victous in morals, in any other way than by furnishing a sufficient supply of a healthy character. The mental and moral appetite must be gratified.

We hope that, by "by winnowing the wheat from the chaff," by providing abundantly for the imagination, and by a large collection of Biography, Voyages and Travels, History, and more solid matter, we may produce a work which shall be popular, while at the same time it will aspire to raise the standard of public taste.

TERMS. The LIVING AGE is published every Saturday, by E. Littel & Co., corner of Tremont and Bromfield streets, Boston; frice, twelve and a half cents a number, or six dollars a year, in advance. Remistances for any period will be thankfully received and promptly attended to. To insure regularity in mailing the work, orders should be addressed to the office of publication, as above.

Clubs, paying a year in advance, will be supplied as fol-

Four copies for
Nine copies for
Twelve copies for Complete sets, in fifteen volumes, to the end of 1847, hand omely bound, and packed in neat boxes, are for sale at thirty Any volume may be had separately at two dollars, bound,

er a dollar and a half in numbers. Any number may be had for twelve and a half cents; and it may be worth while for subscribers or purchasers to complete any broken volumes they may have, and thus greatle enhance their value.

AGENCIES. We are desirous of making arrangements, in all parts of

North America, for increasing the circulation of this work; and for doing this, a liberal commission will be allowed to gentlemen who will interest themselves in the business. And we will gladly correspond on this subject with any agent who will send us undoubted references. POSTAGE. When sent with the cover on, the Living Age consists of

When sent with the cover on, the Living Age consists of three sheets, and is rated as a pamphlet, at four and a half cents. But when sent without the cover, it comes within the definition of a newspaper given in the law, and cannot legally be charged with more than newspaper postage, one and a half cents. We add the definition alluded to:

A newspaper is "any printed publication, issued in numbers, consisting of not more than two sheets, and published at short stated intervals of not more than one month, conveying intelligences of reasons events."

extra. Those wishing to occupy rooms singly, and have fire in them, will pay ten dollars per week, payable weekly.

Washing and ironing in the institution, fifty cents per duen pieces. Each patient must have one linen sheets yard and a half square, two woollen blankets, three cotten comfortables, four towels, and old linen for bandages.

JACKSON, GLEASON, & CO.

Glenbaven, December 1, 1847.

LAW OFFICE, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

SPENCER & NORTH, Attorneys and Counsellors of December 1, 1847.

Law, Syracuse, New York.

Omes, Syracuse, New York.

Jan. 28.—47

Pablished at six dollars a year, by ing intelligence of passing events."